The New-York Times.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR SURPLUS CAPITAL.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one MAIN THROUGH LINE OF RAILROAD from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the GRAND TRUNK ROUTE to the Far West upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times—will build, equip, own and control the Western Half of this Through Line, the most productive, favored and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS in 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small percentage of its net earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate*, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction; the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the Legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations.* Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main Line and converging Branches between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake basin east of the California line. Having overcome so far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the Mining Regions of the Interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its Securities appreciated correspondingly.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellencies of any class of Corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement and business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been in the highest degree prudent and frugal; and the whole surplus, after payment of expenses and interest, is devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company are even now less than a third the net earnings upon the road pledged.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency.

There is an important advantage of about one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before Jan. 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money-centres in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal well secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and at FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

Intended Abrogation of the September Convention.

Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

Better Feeling in England Toward the Irish.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Negotiations for the Abrogation of the September Convention—The Italian Parliament to Reassert the Claim of Italy to Rome—French Troops to Return to Rome.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 23.

The Government of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter shall be sumbitted to the approval of the other Powers of Europe.

The French Government is seriously considering the necessity of ordering the troops of the French expedition remaining at Civita Vecchia to return to Rome.

The Italian National Parliament will at an early day vote to reaffirm in a solemn manner its declaration that the City of Rome belongs to Italy as the capital of the nation.

ITALY.

Resignation of the Ministry—Action of Parliament in Regard to the Debt of the Provinces Formerly Belonging to the Church—Congratulatory Allocution of the Pope.

FLORENCE, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

In consequence of the adverse vote at the conclusion of the debate in the House of Deputies last week, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King, but await the judgment of his Majesty on their acts.

The new Ministry, it is reported, will probably be organized under Marshal DURANDO.

It is also rumored, however, that RATAZZI will resume the Premiership of Italy, and will form a new Cabinet hostile to France.

The Italian Parliament, by a recent vote, refused to pay the interest on the debt of the Provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those Provinces were annexed to the Kingdom. The French Government has sent a dispatch to Florence protesting against this action.

The Holy Father, in an allocution, recently congratulated his hearers on the defeat of GARIBALDI, and the preservation of the Holy See from a great danger.

FRANCE.

Sentence of Members of a Secret Political Society.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

M. ACCOLAS and other members of a secret political society, which has held its meetings in this city, have been sentenced to imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement Likely to Cause an Amelioration of the Condition of Ireland—The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.

Fenianism still engrosses a fair share of public attention, though the excitement caused by the recent outrages has pretty much died out. There is a wide-spread and ever increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish, as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism.

The *Times* this morning strongly favors this idea, and hopes and believes that the next session of the Parliament will be occupied with the consideration of Irish affairs.

The regular police force of the metropolis has been largely increased.

TIMOTHY DESMOND and JERRY ALLEN, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day, and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded to jail.

DENMARK.

The Annexation of the Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Dec. 23.

The question of the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to a popular vote of the inhabitants of those colonies in January next.

VENEZUELA.

Appointment of an Ambassador to England and France—Political Arrests—Relief for the St. Thomas Sufferers.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 23.

Advices from Venezuela have been received, and contain the following intelligence:

Gen. GUZMAM BLANCO had been appointed Ambassador to England and France.

Many political arrests had been made by the Government.

The merchants of the Venezuela seaport towns had subscribed a large amount of money for the suffering inhabitants of St. Thomas.

The text of the decree increasing the duty on certain imports twenty per cent. has been received here, and its provisions are in accordance with the previous reports telegraphed hence to New-York.

PORTO RICO.

Continuance of the Shocks of Earthquake.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The latest intelligence from Porto Rico represents that shocks of earthquake were still felt in portions of the island.

CUBA.

Reception of Gen. Lersundi.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The festivities accompanying the arrival of Captain-General LERSUNDI here are at their height. The whole city is illuminated to-night in his honor.

ST. DOMINGO.

Defeat of the Cabral Government—Baez Proclaimed President—The Purchase of the Bay of Samana.

ST. DOMINGO, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Cabral Government has been defeated, the organization of his troops being defective. A *pronunciamiento* of the people against him has been issued, and BAEZ has been proclaimed President.

It is announced that a Commission is going to Washington to conclude arrangements for transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

ST. THOMAS.

Another Shock of Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

The excitement at St. Thomas, caused by the late earthquakes, still continues. Thursday, Dec. 12, another heavy shock was experienced.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 23.

Later dates from St. Thomas report that vessels from Havana are quarantined there.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 23.

The Convention met this morning, and immediately took a recess till 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the Finance Committee an opportunity to negotiate a loan to pay the expense of the Convention.

The afternoon session was exceedingly stormy. The Finance Committee failed to secure a loan, and reported an ordinance to authorize a further effort, which was defeated on the ground that nothing could be done.

The report of the Commissioner sent to Milledgeville to draw $40,000 from the State Treasury was received. It says that he showed the State Treasurer the ordinance of the Convention, with Gen. POPE'S authorization and direction indorsed, and that the Treasurer said he must decline paying out any money on such authority, being sworn to obey the Constitution and laws of Georgia, and was bonded only to pay warrants signed by the Governor.

During the debate that ensued, one delegate said the Treasurer had snubbed the Convention. Another said "would to God the Convention could snub POPE." The negro BRADLEY said the Sergeant-at-arms should be sent with a file of soldiers to bring that impudent Treasurer to the bar of the Convention. Another negro said "what did they bring us here for." Great confusion accompanied the adjournment.

Extreme indignation is expressed by delegates, a majority of whom have not money enough to take them home. Hotels, boarding-houses, the Convention printer, and the officials suffer severely.

The Convention adjourned until the 8th of January next.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Dec. 23.

A detachment of troops left here to-night for Milledgeville, supposed to have some connection with the Treasurer's refusal to pay money to the order of Gen. POPE and the Convention.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 23.

In the Convention this morning, a resolution was offered by Mr. BONSEGNEUR, (colored,) directing the first Legislature convened after the adoption of the Constitution to ascertain the entire indebtedness of the State, and to issue bonds therefor at six per cent., not to run over forty years, and that a tax of two mills annually be levied for the redemption of the same. Consideration of the resolution was postponed.

In the afternoon Mr. COOLEY read a certificate of the State Treasurer to the effect that no funds had been deposited to the credit of the Convention, and he therefore moved a suspension of the rules for the adoption of his resolution repealing the bond ordinance. The motion to suspend was lost. The balance of the session, until the adjournment, was passed in the discussion of the bond question, in the course of which a colored member said when he reflected upon the bond scheme he felt ashamed. He felt assured that the issue of $300,000 in bonds at 8 per cent., for which the State would receive but $195,000, was an infamous swindle.

The Convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The second clause of Mr. COOLEY'S resolution provides for the payment of the members' warrants out of any funds in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Destruction of Dion's Billiard Saloon at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 23.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in Nordheimer's Hall, occupied as a billiard saloon by DION. The whole building was completely destroyed. DION lost sixteen billiard-tables. Messrs. GOULD & HILLS, music-store, and WM. PAGLE, tobacconist, and others, lose heavily.

The railway trains are considerably delayed by the snow-storms.

The New-England Society celebrated its anniversary by a social entertainment at St. Lawrence Hall to-night.

The Dominion of Canada—Adjournment of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, Dec. 23.

Parliament adjourned on Saturday until the 12th of March. Among the bills assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General are the following: An act to prevent the unlawful training of persons in the use of firearms and practice of military evolutions; to authorize justices of the peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace; also, an act to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty's person and Government.

The discount on American invoices for the past week was 25 per cent.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive at Reading, Pennsylvania—Two Men Killed.

READING, PENN., Monday, Dec. 23.

The locomotive *Iowa*, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, and used for shifting purposes, exploded below the lower depot, about eight o'clock this morning, instantly killing the engineer, ALBERT KLINE, and so horribly burning and mutilating the fireman, JOHN SCHMAHLE, that he survived but half an hour. The boiler of the locomotive was completely torn to pieces, and heavy fragments were thrown considerable distances. The conductor and two brakemen, who were upon the tender at the time, miraculously escaped without material injury, though thrown some distance from the engine in different directions. Both of the men killed left families in this city. No definite cause can be assigned for the explosion.

A Member of Congress Murdered by an Insane Son.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.

C. S. HAMILTON, a Republican member of Congress from the Eighth District of Ohio, was brutally murdered by his son, in a fit of insanity, on Saturday morning, being struck on the head with an ax at Marysville, Ohio. Frenzied by the sight of blood, the son returned to the house and succeeded in inflicting severe wounds upon a younger brother before he could be secured. The murderer is now a hopeless raving maniac. Hon. Mr. HAMILTON had just returned from Washington.

A Watchman Murdered by Burglars—Attempt to Rob a Bank.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 23.

An attempt was made at 3 o'clock this morning to rob the Merrimac National Bank, the burglar first having set fire to a paint-shop to distract attention. JOSEPH BURNHAM, a town watchman, heard an explosion in the bank building, and on entering the bank was shot dead by the burglar, who escaped. The lock of the bank was shattered by gunpowder. Mr. BURNHAM was very highly respected. He leaves a large family.

Civilians Arrested in Louisiana to be Tried in the Civil Courts.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—Officers of the army, in the District of Louisiana, who have civilian prisoners in their charge, will immediately send to these headquarters a list of such prisoners, and the nature of the charges against them, to the end that proper instructions may be given as to the disposition of each case, with the view of having said prisoners brought to trial before the civil courts with the least delay practicable. The same course will be taken with civilian prisoners hereafter received by officers of the army in this district.

By order of Lieut.-Col. W. H. WOOD.

GEO. BALDEY, First Lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

A Rolling Mill in New-Jersey Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The extensive works of the Camden Rolling-mill Company, in the northern part of Camden, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The cause of the fire was accidental. The loss is $70,000; insured for $35,000.

Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau Relieved in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 23.

GEN. SCHOFIELD issued an order to-day assigning Military Commissioners to districts, to whom the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, relieved as Military Commissioners, will turn over the books. The new Commissioners are to act as Superintendents of Election in their districts.

Gen. T. W. Sweeney Reinstated in the Service.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 23.

Gen. T. W. SWEENEY, who was tried by court-martial and suspended from rank and pay for six months, has had his sentence remitted by order of the President, and has been ordered to report to Gen. POPE for duty.

Executive Clemency Denied to a Murderer.

NEWARK, Monday, N. J., Dec. 23.

The Governor of this State to refuses to pardon WELSH, the murderer of PATRICK TORMAY. The Governor sees no reason to interfere with the order of the Court, which sentenced the murdered to be hanged on the 2d day of January.

Arrest of a Woman Charged with Murdering Her Servant.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.

In Newton, Sussex County, on Monday, Mrs. LOZIER, a widow, residing near Sparta, was arrested on suspicion of murdering her young servant girl, who has mysteriously disappeared.

Banking House Suspended in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 23.

The banking-house of TESSON & SON, suspended to-day. It is understood that a large amount of their paper was protested in New-York.

Appointment by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 23.

Gov. FENTON has appointed GEORGE B. LINCOLN, of Brooklyn, Sanitary Commissioner of the Metropolitan District, in place of JACKSON S. SHULTZ, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

GEN. GRANT AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Considerable comment is being made upon the failure of Congress thus far to take any measures for amending the Reconstruction acts in the particular wherein they were shown to be very faulty, to wit, the failure to confer upon Gen. GRANT precisely the same powers as were conferred upon the District Commanders. It is well known that Congress at the July session supposed that it had so amended the acts as to give Gen. GRANT this power; but a strict construction of the language failed to confirm this theory, and Gen. GRANT'S revisionary section has accordingly been confined simply to the matter of removal, appointment, and detail of officers. I am not aware that he seeks any additional power under these acts, but it is quite probable that if Gen. GRANT now possessed authority equal to that of the District Commanders, some of the recent remarkable action of Gens. ORD and HANCOCK would be revised in accordance with the true spirit of the acts. The matter is worthy the attention of Congress, especially of that Radical element which is so fearful that Gen. GRANT is not in sympathy with the reconstruction policy of Congress. Here is a chance to give him an opportunity which, should he fail to use it, might possibly give the Radicals some foundation for their suspicions.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

In further explanation of the claim of American creditors against the Russian Government, alluded to last night, it may be stated that some time before the Crimean war closed, the Russian Government sent officers to this country to purchase arms and ammunition. Proposals were solicited from several firms, and finally, upon propositions in writing from W. B. PERKINS, of Massachusetts, Baron STOEKEL, the Russian Minister in Washington, agreed to take from Mr. PERKINS 150 tons of American cannon powder. A contract was also made for 35,000 rifles with Mr. PERKINS, through the advice of Baron STOEKEL, but, through an ordnance officer of the Russian Government sent out for the purpose, the powder was inspected and loaded on shipboard according to the stipulations, and the rifles were manufactured and held subject to an order from Russia. At this time the war closed, and the Russian authorities refused to receive either the powder or the arms. The matter was brought to the attention of the State Department at an early day, and Mr. SEWARD submitted the matter, through Minister CLAY, to the authorities at St. Petersburgh, urging the justness of the claim, and asking that it might be recognized and settled. The Russian Government, however, refused to take any action in the matter, or even to acknowledge the debt, shielding itself with the excuse that the contracts for these military stores on their part were not made in writing.

THE DEATH OF HON. C. S. HAMILTON.

The sad intelligence was received here to-day of the death by shooting, at the hands of an insane son, of Hon. CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON, member of Congress from the Eighth District of Ohio, formerly represented by Hon. JAS. R. HUBBELL. The insanity of the young man was of recent development, and his father had left here several days previous to the recess for the purpose of taking him to an insane asylum. No details are known, further than that it occurred to-day at the home of the family in Marysville, Delaware County, Ohio. Mr. HAMILTON was much respected among his associates in the House, and was a member of the committees on invalid pensions and private land claims.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The usual dullness of the recess pervades Washington, and there is nothing of interest transpiring connected with Congress or political affairs except the investigations of the Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, which is the only committee in session. Its investigations embrace researches into the operations of the Ordnance Bureau, from the commencement of the rebellion up to the present time. The evidence thus far elicited includes many startling facts regarding frauds in contracts to supply the Government with arms and ammunition. The report of the Committee will not be ready for several months.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The idea of changing the form of government in the District of Columbia is attracting more than ordinary attention at this time, and several meetings of prominent citizens have been held to consider the subject. Several different plans matured at their meetings will be submitted to Congress when it reassembles.

COL. PARKER.

Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, will be married to Miss MINNIE SACKETT to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The Colonel has fully recovered from his recent illness, which was the occasion of the postponement of the marriage last week. The ceremony will be performed in the Epiphany Church by Rev. Dr. HALL, and the bridal party, after receiving their friends, will proceed to New-York and other points north on their bridal tour.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. GEORGE F. EMMONS, of the United States ship *Ossipee*, dated at sea, Nov. 26, inclosing a printed slip from the papers published in British Columbia, containing information in regard to the British Colony on that coast, with expressions of opinion in regard to the relative advantages of Victoria and New-Westminster, as the future capital. He also incloses in his report printed statistics in regard to the coal and fishing trade on that coast, which is gradually developing.

MURDER OF A COLORED MAN.

A negro was stabbed yesterday in a fracas with two or three colored soldiers, and died in a few minutes. The evidence before the Coroner's inquest implicates three colored persons, all of whom have been committed to jail for trial.

RUFFIANISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Counties of Craven, Jones and Lenoir, N. C., great alarm exists on account of assaults committed by armed blacks upon unoffending whites, and prompt measures are necessary to restore quiet and confidence.

DEATH OF A REVENUE ASSESSOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received official notice of the death of GEO. W. WILCOX, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third Internal Revenue District, at Augusta, Me.

REDUCED RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the reduced rates of postage on and after July 1, 1868, to Belgium, the Netherlands and the North German Union. To Belgium or the Netherlands, by closed mail, *via* England, on letters 15 cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, (half ounce,) prepayment optional; but unpaid or partially paid letters are subject to a fine on delivery.

A. On newspapers, four cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

B. On book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, eight cents per four ounces or fractions thereof. Prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage and also subject to a fine on delivery.

To the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria, by closed mail, *via* England, the rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions of prepayment, &c., viz.: fifteen cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, (half ounce,) four cents on newspapers, and eight cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof on book-packets, prints and patterns, or samples, &c.

By direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, half ounce; prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters will be subject to a fine on delivery. Newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, three cents each; and if over four ounces an additional three cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, six cents per four ounces, or fraction thereof. Prepayment required. But, unpaid or part paid letters, and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is eight cents to all the above-mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

Exchanging offices for the United States and Belgium Mails: New-York and Boston on the part of the United States; Antwerp, Osten, traveling, Osten local on the part of Belgium.

For the United States and Netherlands mails: New-York and Boston on the part of the United States. The traveling offices: Woerdyk on the part of the Netherlands.

For United States and North German mails: New-York, Boston, Portland, Detroit, Chicago on the part of the United States; Aachen, Aix la-Chapelle, Bremen, Hamburg on the part of the North German Union.

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS.

The United States steamers *Guerriere, Huron* and *Wasp* were at Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, all well. The United States steamer *Pawnee* was at Bahia Nov. 29, all well.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the River Plate—Exhaustion of Paraguay—Numerical Forces of the Combatants—The Latest Battles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1867.

The war on the River Plate, which has attracted the attention of the whole world, is rapidly drawing to a close. The vast resources of the allies are fast deciding the matter; for Brazil, urged from within and without to abolish Slavery, is prepared to furnish men to fill up the gradually depleted army of invasion. By manumission, by vagrant laws, and by rewards freely distributed, that portion of the people whose pedigree runs back into Slavery are swept into the army. Among such elements recruiting officers are not squeamish as to their modes of procedure; and though the war has been among intelligent Brazilians unpopular from the first, yet, with such resources, it has been supplied with abundant material. Then, too, the Emperor has been desperately resolved to carry it through. If he had been an elective executive he would long ago have fallen before the popular will.

Parguay has a population not exceeding one and a-half million souls, and the three allied nations number near twelve millions. With such a difference existing, though patriotism may serve the weaker party as well as money, the fortunes of war must nearly equally divide the losses of men, hence the interests of Paraguay, unless singularly well defended, must fall. And so the problem is working out its own solution.

After Paraguay is reduced to an army of two-thirds of the forces of her assailants, they can double their numbers. The result is dependant upon time only.

For some months past our private advices from Paraguay indicated that, if no losses had been caused by battle, they were able to resist a siege indefinitely. This seemed to be the policy of the Allies. For a long time they have preferred to hem in and cut off, to besiege, to do anything rather than meet the foe in an open field. This was only a matter of policy, for if forced into fight, they fought bravely. For four weeks or more the Allies have sought opportunities of fighting by attacking whenever they could do so; they have generally met with success, and always reduce the number of their foes.

THE LATEST ENCOUNTER.

On November 3d, the Paraguayans made an attack, which was aided, it is believed, by treachery, and almost succeeded in turning the scale of victory. By a quiet night's march they reached the entrenchments of Tuyuty, the old camp of the Allies, at daylight, and marched right in. They were 8,000 strong, and the two attacking columns were more than 200 yards within the circle of tents before they were recognized as foes. Then they fell upon the half-awakened Allies and slaughtered them at their tent doors. Two regiments under orders to act as a convoy, were ready for immediate action, but were soon routed. A force of 2,000 men had been sent to the rear of the Allies to destroy or drive them in, and complete the rout. These fell upon the sutlers, drivers, servants and women, and the massacre was awful. Carts, tents, stores of all kinds, and the hospital itself were set on fire, the blinding smoke hovering over the confused masses within. For an hour they made such havoc as the historian of modern warfare seldom witnessed.

At this point Paraguayan principles asserted themselves. The soldiers, half clad and half fed, exhausted by a night's march, began to plunder and carry off a quanity of supplies toward Fort Humaita. Having discovered wines and liquors, they drank to their success. As soon as it was noticed that they were intoxicated, Gen. PORTO ALLEGRE rallied his men, and charging, drove them off like a flock of frightened sheep. The panic soon extended to the whole body of Paraguayans, and, hindered in their retreat by the intrenchments, they were mercilessly cut up. Reinforcements had reached the Allies at the time of the charge, and the lance and the bayonet were used with good effect. The fatigued and inebriated Paraguayans found their plunder to be what the Romans called their baggage—"an impediment." As bloody a rout has not been seen in all this war. The losses of the Paraguayans cannot be less than 2,500, and the Allies report having sustained a loss of 1,000 men themselves, though there is reason to believe that the latter figure ought to be much higher. Since that disastrous day fighting has occurred almost daily. The losses of men, however, are more than made up by the arrivals of fresh troops from Brazil—troops that are very fresh indeed, and really quite green. At latest accounts there were 10,000 men at Rio de Janeiro, or within call, waiting for transportation.

The lines around Humaita are now complete. At places they are very thin, but still there is a line, extending to the river above the fort, and endangering, if not forbidding, all means of communication between the fort and the interior.

At the capital (Asuncion) they talk of the probability of the allies taking the town, but speak not of surrendering. Clothing and some kinds of food are deplorably scarce and dear.

There is a universal impression now prevailing that the war is about to close. The allies have nearly done their work. It remains to be seen whether Parguay will surrender and recognize the foreign rule, or whether she will persist in a guerrilla warfare and trust to future good fortune.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The questions given rise to by the next Presidential election are attracting great attention here. The term of office of the Executive is set down at six years, with ineligibility of reëlection. The present Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Señor DON ADOLFO ALSINA, is a prominent candidate, and will most likely be elected. Col. SARMIENTO, now Minister to the United States, has been favorably spoken of, but his long absence will jeopardize his prospects.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The fear of a revolution in Uruguay has nearly passed away. No immediate danger is apprehended.

The news so frequently sent to the United States regarding the plotting of Gen. URQUIZA, Ex-President of this Republic, who is charged with attempting to organize a revolution here, is wholly without foundation.

An Indian invasion has again occurred at Fraile Muerte, a very flourishing English settlement in the province of Cordoba. The preliminary labors of the colony were highly promising, but these invasions will constitute a serious drawback to the property of the colonists.

Wool is abundant, but there is no demand for it. Hundreds of tons were formerly sent to the United States, but now no purchasers are to be found. Prices vary from $2 20, gold, to $2 80 per arroba (of 25 lbs.)

The new book of Ex-Consul HELPER is severely criticised here. He was a very popular Consul here, but his "Nojoque" does him injury.

The *City of Providence* was sold a few days ago for $90,000 gold. She was built, I believe, at Providence, R. I., and owned by a company there, and she is to be employed in carrying supplies to the army.

THE DISASTER AT ANGOLA.

The Compromise Cars Said to be the Cause of the Accident.

From the Boston Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1867.

The dispatches in the papers of Friday say that the disaster at Angola could not have been prevented by any human agency. Some facts, however, came to the knowledge of your correspondent at Buffalo and elsewhere, which seem to prove that it might and should have been prevented. The "compromise" freight cars that run west from Boston are well known. It may not be known that there are passenger coaches built on the same principle, that run interchangeably on the New-York Central Railroad, the Lake Shore and on some of the roads still further west. At Rochester a sleeping car is attached to the Albany day train, which runs to Cleveland, and doubtless to Chicago. The cars that went over the embankment are known to be "compromise" cars; that is to say, their wheels are so constructed that while they can run on the narrowest track of the roads they connect with, they can also cover a track that is an inch and a half wider. The gauge of the New-York Central Railroad is four feet eight and a half inches; the gauge of the Lake Shore Road is four feet ten inches. The compromise car-wheels are made each three-eighths of an inch wider than usual, so that with the axletree they span nine and a quarter inches. Thus while the flange will run inside the New-York Central track, the tread or part that rests on the rail will run on the Lake Shore track, but will not cover it by three-quarters of an inch, and will also allow three-quarters of an inch lateral motion to the wheels. Just before reaching the spot where the accident occurred the train passed over an iron frog for a turn-out, and it is asserted publicly in Buffalo, by gentlemen who examined the track as soon as they could reach it after the accident had occurred, that the rear car went off the track upon the instant of passing the frog. Now, then, it is believed that this three-fourths of an inch lateral motion was sufficient to allow the flange of the broken wheel to strike the guard-rail, opposite the frog, by swinging one way, or by swinging the other way to strike the frog, and that this was what threw the car off the track. If this conclusion be correct, the compromise or nine-and-a quarter inch gauge car is responsible for the disaster.

In this connection it may be asked, why should the inquest be held in Buffalo, 18 miles away? And, why burn to ashes, before the inquest, the remaining car, which up to Thursday was in a condition to speak for itself?

The Scene Immediately After the Accident.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, writing from Angola, Dec. 19, says:

"Your correspondent left the last car on the ill-fated train at Cleveland, having concluded to wait until the next train eastward, and on that next train rumors were circulated concerning an accident which had occurred to the preceding train, involving a loss of three or four lives, but no one expected such a shocking sight as met our view at the scene of the accident. In the depot near by lay fourteen dead bodies, many of them not identified. A little further on is the bridge from which the cars were precipitated. It is an open planked structure, covered with tin, about two hundred and fifty feet long, and about fifty feet above the mill stream called "Sister Creek." Upon the ice below a large fire had been built from the debris of the wrecked cars, casting a flickering glare upon a row of sixteen blackened, charred bodies, all traces of humanity burned out of them, past identification by their nearest friends, while a sickening scent of burning flesh filled the air. Upon the steep, farther bank of the stream, where the car had burned, was a heap of smouldering ashes, nothing remaining of the car but the iron wheels and axles. Some twenty-five or thirty persons were busily engaged here, carefully covering the ashes and taking out the last vestige of humanity remaining there. Here and there men were carrying litters for the wounded, and coffins for the dead. Below the bridge where the second car fell, was a scene of indescribable anguish. The shrieks of the wounded and the dying chilled the blood with horror. All that could be was done to care for and relieve the distress of the suffering; but the unavoidable terrors of the scene are never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The houses near the scene of the disaster were filled with the wounded and dying.

The train was about two hours late, and was undoubtedly running rapidly to make up time. The rear of the last car described a quarter circle in the air, striking with tremendous force upon the opposite bank and lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees, thus throwing the passengers upon the stove at the lower end of the car, and precipitating the other stove upon them. The car immediately took fire and burned so rapidly that out of the crowd which filled it, but three are known to have escaped, the flames were so fierce that the inmates were necessarily abandoned to their fate. The second car was thrown upon the other side of the bridge, further down the stream, and also took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. It is hard to imagine a place where a railway accident would be more certainly fatal than in the locality where this occurred. A look from the bridge, unprotected by a wall or railing, is sufficiently startling, without the knowledge of this fearful accident.

The Recent Railroad Accidents in Massachusetts—Wonderful Escape of Passengers.

From Boston Journal, Dec. 23.

As the mail train from Southbridge was approaching the Campbell Station, about two miles from Walpole, Saturday morning, it came on to a defective rail, which, giving way, threw the larger portion of the train from the track. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a baggage car, smoking car and two passenger cars. The engine and tender passed over the rail in safety and remained on the track. The smoking car, on striking the broken rail, had the trucks taken out from under it, and was set on one side of the track. The next car also had the trucks taken out from under it, but it remained nearly on the track. The rear car was also stripped of its trucks, was thrown over upon its side and had its seats nearly all torn up. The cars were all full of passengers, mostly of residents on the line of the road who were coming to Boston on business, and including a goodly number of ladies. The stove in the rear car was upset and set the car on fire, but it was extinguished with snow before it did much damage. As soon as the shock was over, the passengers who were not hurt set about rescuing those in the rear car, who were mixed in great confusion with the *débris* of the wreck. It was found, fortunately, that among them all none were seriously injured. A boy, son of ANDREW HALL, of Southbridge, was thought to have received internal injuries and he was left at Walpole. One other passenger, whose name we did not learn, also remained at Walpole, but the rest came in on the extra train sent out to meet them by Superintendent PARKER. There were thirteen or fourteen injured in all, but none of them more severely than cuts and bruises. Conductor METCALF received a severe gash on his head, and a hot coal from the stove lodged in his coat collar and burned his back quite badly. Notwithstanding he was one of the worst injured, he was among the most active in rescuing others, and the passengers on their inward trip passed him a vote of thanks for his energy and self-forgetfulness in looking after their safety.

As the night express from New-York, *viâ* Springfield, was coming in Sunday morning, it ran into a freight train at Wellesley Station, between Auburndale and Natick. A brakeman named JAMES MCCURDY, of the express train, while putting on his brakes, was jammed between two cars, and was so badly injured that he died at the General Hospital in this city in the course of the day. The wheels of one truck only of the passenger train were thrown from the track, but the two ends of the car where MCCURDY stood were broken in. No passenger was seriously injured. Four or five had bruises which they considered slight. The signal light to warn the passenger train was not sent back far enough, through the neglect of the conductor of the freight train. It is simple justice to add that he has been many years in charge of freight trains, as we are told, and he has never before failed to do his whole duty. It was snowing fast at the time, the hour being about 6:30 o'clock A. M., and the atmosphere thick and dark. Such was the speed of the passenger train that the cowcatcher ran underneath the rear car of the freight train, throwing that car directly on top of the engine of the passenger train, staving the smoke-stack into pieces, and barely giving the engineer and fireman time to escape by retreating to the tender. The four men injured are all returned Californians, and their names and conditions are as follows: A. C. ROWE, of Winthrop, Me., been absent several years, badly bruised on one leg and his right arm; TRUMAN HOPKINS, of Frankfort, Me., been absent ten years, legs bruised; T. E. HATCH, been absent seven years, legs severely bruised; SAMUEL B. GILMAN, of Bangor, Me., been absent since 1849, slightly bruised.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gov. Humphrey's Proclamation—Action of Gen. Ord.

Gen. ORD has issued a circular embodying the proclamation issued Dec. 9 by Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, in which the latter said that serious apprehensions were felt that a war of races might occur in that State, as the blacks were reported to be forming combinations and conspiracies for the purpose of seizing the lands and establishing farms, expecting and hoping that Congress will arrange a plan of division and distribution. Gen. ORD's circular, which is dated the 14th inst., prefaces the proclamation with the following:

I. The following proclamation is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. In accordance with which sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and other peace officers are requested to be prepared with the aid of the *posse comitatus* to arrest, disarm and confine offenders against the peace and good order of the community until such offenders can be tried before the civil authority—it is advisable as far as practicable when freed persons are to be arrested that the *posse comitatus* should be composed of persons of the same race or color. Agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands and commanders of troops are hereby directed to aid and cooperate with the civil authorities in preserving order and enforcing the laws for the suppression of vagrancy and crime, and such civil authorities will not be interferred with in the execution of their duties. Where they may be too weak to perform their duties the civil authorities are requested in this State to call on Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. GILLEM, Vicksburgh, commanding Sub-District of Mississippi, for such military force as he can spare to aid them; in Arkansas they are requested to call on Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH, Little Rock, commanding Sub-District of Arkansas.

2. Nothing in this circular will be considered to suspend the operation of previous orders authorizing in certain cases the trial by Military Commission of persons acting without law or authority who maltreat or attempt to kill freedmen, and where such offenders are not punished by the civil authorities, arrests and trials as usual will be inforced—but it is hoped that the civil authorities will act as the Governor of Mississippi directs, and "faithfully administer the laws without bias or partiality toward either race," when military trials will soon cease for offences against freedmen.

Boards of Arbitration for the Protection of Laborers—Order of Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (Mississippi and Arkansas,) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 16, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 24.—The following instructions supplementary to Circular No. 22, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby announced for the information of all concerned:

Boards of Arbitration for the protection of laborers will be appointed under the orders heretofore issued from these headquarters, in the following named cases only:

1. At the instance of the laborer who may make complaint that his wages or share of the crop is wrongfully withheld from him.

2. At the instance of the landlord or merchant complaining under oath that the planter has fraudulently assigned to the laborer an undue share of the crop, to the injury of complainant.

In the first of these cases, any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place, or Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, or in the latter's absence, post commander, will order an arbitration—the laborer being allowed to choose one arbitrator, and the merchant, landlord and planter, or as many of them as are parties to the controversy, being notified and permitted to choose another, and two thus chosen shall select a third. In case of the refusal of any of the parties defendant to submit to arbitration, the others may choose an arbitrator; and should all the defendants refuse, the officer ordering the Board shall appoint for them. When the laborers fail to agree in the choice of an arbitrator, the nearest bureau agent or post commander may select a suitable representative for them.

The Board thus constituted will afford all parties a fair hearing, and in the investigation will be guided by the following directions:

Where the laborer works for a share of the crop, such share will be set aside and awarded him, no claims being allowed to interfere with it, except his contract to work on shares provides that his supplies shall be furnished him; and, after his share is deducted, the remainder of the crop is insufficient to pay for supplies of food, forage and medicines, for which an enrolled lien under the act of the Legislature of Mississippi, approved Feb. 18, 1867, exists—then so much of his share as may be necessary to make up the deficiency and satisfy the lien upon this crop will be allowed the supplyman. If the laborer works for wages, and the contract specifies that his food, medicine and clothing are to be furnished by the employer—then his wages are not subject to any lien or deduction, except as is stipulated in the contract. Where he has furnished his own supplies, the laws for the collection of debts due by him for such supplies will not be interfered with. So far as the exemption laws of this State may be applicable in the consideration of cases under this order, they will be regarded as equally applicable to white and black persons.

The Board will have cognizance only of the claims of the laborer, and the lien of the supplyman upon the share of the laborer, and will award the laborer's allowance accordingly. In this decision its action will be final—but it will not assume any jurisdiction over the conflicting claims of merchant, landlord or planter, against the remainder of the crop, as these parties are to be left to their ordinary remedies at law. The Board will report the action to the officer who ordered the arbitration, and a record will be kept of its proceedings, showing upon whose complaint the Board was ordered and how appointed. The officer ordering the Board will furnish the Sheriff with a certified copy of the award, who will put the laborer in possession of the share awarded him in accordance with the foregoing directions, and the remainder of the crop will be subject to due process of law. Provided, however, if it should be made to appear to the Sheriff that the award was not in accordance with this order, he will suspend the execution of the award, and report the facts to these headquarters for investigation.

In the case of alleged fraudulent collusion between planter and laborer, upon complaint of the supplyman or landlord, the arbitration will be ordered in the same way—the complainant selecting one arbitrator and the laborers another, and these two the third, who shall confine their investigation to the inquiries whether an undue share of the crop has been fraudulently assigned to the laborer, to the injury of the complainant, and if so, what is the amount of the excess; which amount will be awarded as damages, and collected by the Sheriff in a similar manner to that hereinbefore directed. As enjoined in previous orders, any sale or transfer or removal of the crop until the laborer's share is allotted, is strictly forbidden. And all proceedings at law which interfere with the action herein directed will be suspended until the award is made and carried into execution. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUICKER THAN LIGHTNING.—The Cable authorities in this City state that a telegram was sent last week from London to Washington in nine minutes and thirty seconds, or in other words, it was received in Washington four hours, fifty-eight minutes and thirty seconds in advance of the hour of its leaving London.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

Letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, in Vindication of Southern Conservatism.

ATHENS, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read, as copied by a Radical paper in Georgia, an editorial from the TIMES, headed "Southern Conservatism." The article is devoted to the proceedings of the Georgia Conservative Convention recently assembled in Macon. You say:

"The remarks of Mr. B. H. HILL, the President, are a key-note to the spirit in which a body, locally influential, enters upon the task of resistance to the Congressional plan. *Nothing is conceded as a consequence of the war; nothing said that looks like acceptance of the altered circumstances of the time.*"

Is this just? We have yielded the doctrine of secession at will, and abandoned our secession ordinances, and agreed to consider them as not having taken the States out of the Union. We consented to the emancipation of slaves, the supposed necessity for defending which as a property, was charged to be the occasion for the attempted exercise of what we had been taught was the right of secession. And we gave up this property on the demand of the United States Government after the war was over without compensation. We agreed to repudiate, on the like demand, the debts we contracted to enable us to defend what was conceded to be a property by means which had been taught by framers of the Constitution, and by wise men of every section in every generation since, to be a right. We changed our constitutions and amended our codes for the express purpose of giving, as we actually and in good faith did give, equal protection before the law and absolute civil equality to our emancipated slaves. We have paid heavy taxes, levied upon us by a Congress in which we were refused representation. All these things are known to all mankind. They enter into and give shape and expression to all the State laws under which we now live, or seek to live. We have submitted to very many other things which all mankind do not as yet know, but which they will one day learn with blushing and sorrow. And the resolutions of the Macon Conservative Convention do distinctly recognize and reaffirm our acceptance of all the legitimate issues settled by, and "as a consequence of the war."

Let me add one other fact. In 1860 the property of Georgia, by the tax returns, was valued at little less than $700,000,000. In 1867 her property by the tax returns amounted to a little less than $200,000,000, showing a clear loss of $500,000,000. More than half this loss was caused by the emancipation of the slaves and by the depreciation of the remaining property of our people resulting from emancipation. If the estimate were made now, it would be ascertained that our little remaining property in Georgia has depreciated fully $100,000,000 since the passage by Congress of the military bills, and as the direct result of the attempt, through those bills, to force political equality upon the emancipated slaves, and disfranchisement upon the most intelligent portion of our white population. And we firmly believe that if this attempt shall finally succeed, all the property in Georgia will not pay the lawful rate of interest on an estimated value of $50,000,000. The negroes, demoralized by politics, will not work, and the white man cannot work with safety in the midst of a demoralized negro population.

Now, Sir, I have stated the results which we recognize as the "consequences of the war," and "the altered circumstances of the times." I have added a few—a very few—of the consequences which have already resulted, and which are still resulting from the policy adopted since the war ended, and chiefly as found in the military bills proposing a Congressional plan of reconstruction. The first we accept—in good faith accept. The last we reject. Are we not in both cases equally patriotic, wise, and, if you please, loyal?

Again, will you point to me a single issue announced beforehand as involved in the war to which the people of Georgia have not submitted? Will you show me a single demand made by the Congress, or by Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, or by the Legislature of any Northern State, as a condition on which the Southern States and people should lay down their arms and remain in the Union, with which the people of Georgia—of all the Southern States—have not complied, promptly and without hesitation complied? Nay, more, will you point me to a single Northern statesman, or Northern paper, or Northern man, who proposed, or suggested, or even thought of the terms now being executed by military force as the terms of reunion until long after the surrender had been accepted, and the war was over? The Congress, the President, the Legislatures, the statesmen, the army, the people, even the demagogues of the North said, and earnestly, continuously said to the people of the South, lay down your arms, abandon secession and you are still in the Union with all your "rights, dignity and equality unimpaired." The South did lay down her arms, did abandon secession, and then for the first time was told she was out of the Union! Then, as further demanded, she repudiated her own debts, agreed to help pay the debt contracted to make war upon her, emancipated her slaves without compensation, and gave her freed slaves absolute equal civil rights and protection, and then looked with confidence to peace and reunion. All these terms the Macon Conservative Convention concede "as consequences of the war," and accept as "the altered circumstances of the time."

Now, my dear Sir, deal frankly with a ruined people anxious to give every evidence of good faith. Do these things show a spirit of "bravado and defiance?" Is this "asserting the authority of conquerors, and systematically obstructing" reunion?

But you say "we refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, mild and withal generous as it was." And why did we refuse? We might say, and say with justness, because that amendment was not one of the issues of the fight, nor one of the terms of surrender, nor one of the conditions on which we were promised reunion. But all those reasons, so true and so satisfactory as they ought to be, we would have waived. The real and only controlling reason why the amendment was rejected was this: It required our people, by their own act, to disfranchise their own leaders, only because they made them leaders, and as such leaders they served them as they desired to be served; thus requiring the people, not so much to punish the leaders as to degrade themselves! You cannot imagine how the hearts of all our people warmed with appreciative gratefulness and kindly regard for all the North, when so many of their wisest men at the Philadelphia Convention said, with such manly, noble utterance, that if we of the South ratified that amendment, we would prove ourselves "to be degenerate sons of worthy sires."

[Mr. HILL here falls into a very common error. The Philadelphia Convention said nothing of the sort.—ED. TIMES.]

But you say we reject the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress in the military bills. Well, so we do, but why? Let us waive for the present, all questions of State sovereignty and constitutional restrictions.

These bills require three things to which I will now limit my objections:

1. That black men be enfranchised indiscriminately.

2. That a portion of our white men be disfranchised, and for a reason which, if true or just, would disfranchise ninety-nine of every hundred.

3. That we must all submit in time of peace to military rule until our consent to those terms shall be forced.

Is either of these terms consistent with the issues of the fight, or the terms of surrender, or the promised conditions of continued union? Is either right or just in itself? What is the verdict in the Northern States on the first alone? What would be the verdict of the Northern people on a plan of government for themselves embracing all these terms? Do you believe, Mr. Editor, there is a single Northern State which would not dissolve the Union—would not embrace even the odious doctrine of secession—rather than submit to such terms? Then, will a single Northern State consent to force such terms on the South? We believe not. We have an abiding faith that the Northern people will not force upon us in a most aggravated form an evil which they repudiate for themselves in a mild form. And we do believe, if the Northern people could see the practical working of the attempt now being perpetrated here under the guidance and protection of military partisans, the whole people of the North as a mass would rise up and curse with their perpetual displeasure all who are engaged in the work. If they had no respect for the whites, they would seek to rescue the negro from the force, the bribery, the deceptions practiced upon his deluded nature by designing white men—original secessionists of the most reckless sort, and outlawed carpet-bag adventurers from the North—for the most wicked purposes of disorganization, ambition and downright robbery.

I assure you, Sir, the people who were represented at Macon have no fears that they will excite the displeasure of the Northern people for rejecting these measures when they shall fully understand the facts. Their only fear is that when the truth is fully made known, the Northern people will upbraid them for having exhibited so much forbearance, and submitted to so much wrong. And even you, Sir, I predict, now in all kindness, will join in this upbraiding.

The practical workings of the military bills will produce—are now producing—two results: 1. The worst class of secessionists will get the offices and wield the power, with the blacks and adventurers, in these States. Why? Because they went into secession to get office and gain; they support the military bills to get office and gain, and they will do anything else the Northern people would require to get office and gain. They have no sense of honor or conviction of principle. 2. The truest Union men will be disfranchised and proscribed. Why? Because they opposed secession on principle; submitted to it only from necessity; and never have, and never will, consent to anything which they think is at war with the true principles of the Constitution, and the only basis of peaceful, perpetual Union.

The worst enemies of the Union, the worst enemies of the negro, and the most unfaithful to all good government, will have their disabilities removed, and become the beneficiaries of these military bills.

The best friends of the Union, of the negro and good government, will become the victims of these military bills.

1. The Conservatives of the South, therefore, do admit that secession failed and did not take the States attempting to secede out of the Union. But they do not admit that the States were destroyed, or that the Federal Government ceased to be limited in its powers as provided in the Constitution.

2. They do admit that the negro is free and shall remain free, and as a freeman shall enjoy equal legal protection and civil rights. But they do not admit that the whites are slaves, or ought to be disfranchised, or put under the rule of the negro, or of the wicked whites who control the negro by force, bribery and deception.

3. They accept "the consequences of the war," and "concede the altered circumstances of the times." But they do not accept terms which were not consequences of the war—which were not even thought of during the war, and which they knew must, if accepted, further alter their circumstances, and destroy all possible hope of good government for them and their children.

4. They indulge no spirit of bravado or temper of defiance. But they are confident and hopeful in the belief that, whatever the leaders may desire, the Northern masses will soon wake up to the evils those leaders are seeking to force upon us, and will prevent the wrong, and visit angry displeasure upon the wrong-doers.

5. They believe the Northern people will require union and good faith in union; but they do not believe they will force terms of union on the South which they reject for the North.

Pardon me, Sir, for this long letter. I did not intend to write so much. A recent sojourn of a few weeks in the North has satisfied me that the masses of the people—even of the Republicans—do not desire to do the people of the South injustice, and I now believe that all will be well if the people of the two sections can only be brought to understand each other, and they will understand each other if both sections will only refuse longer to listen to the bad men who unfortunately dominate in each.

Yours very truly, B. H. HILL.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Dissatisfaction Regarding the Committees—A Radical Majority—Measures Proposed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

The announcement of the Committees by the President of the Convention to-day has created dissatisfaction among all the subdivisions of the body. The Radicals were dissatisfied because so many moderates have been appointed on the principal Committees; the moderates are sore because the Radicals have been made so prominent; the Conservatives proper think they have been slighted, and the colored members are indignant that so few of their number have been put on Committees, and those of the most unimportant kind. I think that this is pretty conclusive proof that Mr. PARROTT has done his duty impartially. BRADLEY expected to be appointed chairman of a committee, and the omission of his name altogether has made him very irate. PARROTT may look for the "direful wrath" of the sable Achilles.

From my observation of the body, I feel perfectly justified in saying that the Radicals have a considerable majority; and that however far the leaders choose to go, they can rely on efficient support and success. Although thus far they have not shown any desire to enact extreme measures, the general belief is that ASHBURN, BRYANT and BRADLEY will propose and sustain none other. They will insist on universal suffrage, eligibility of negroes for office, and their right to sit on juries. They will also insist on a rather comprehensive disfranchisement of whites "for future security." The moderates—such as Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SAFFOLD, Mr. FOSTER and others—will assent to the universal suffrage, but will resist as far as they may be able the eligibility to office and unrestricted service on juries, and will also resist any system of white disfranchisement. The extreme Conservatives will oppose the whole Radical policy, but they have not a chance of success.

Of the business introduced to-day fully one half has reference to relief, either by direct ordinance prohibiting the collection of debts by legal process, or by creating a homestead for each head of a family, which will practically exempt all his property from liability for his debts. Resolutions to this effect were introduced by members of all shades of opinion, and the outside advocates of relief were cheered by the comforting assurance that, however the Convention might divide and wrangle on other matters, they would be a unit in wiping out indebtedness.

It may be, however, that their hopes may be damped. It is rumored that Gen. POPE does not believe that the Convention has any power to give the immediate effect of a law to any of their measures. He is said to hold that under the Reconstruction laws of Congress the acts of the Convention have no binding force until they have been ratified by the people and approved by Congress. This is certainly true of the Constitution to be framed, but whether it applies to all the legislative acts of the Convention is yet to be determined. The more sagacious and moderate of the members would desire very much to have their deliberations authoritatively limited within narrow bounds, and thus cut off the thousand and one subjects of discussion and angry controversies which will inevitably arise.

Since this day week, I find a great change in the views of individuals and the position of the various sections of party towards each other. The belief is prevalent and is widely whispered, though not yet openly stated, that BLODGETT and BULLOCK, and a few others of subordinate degree, constitute a ring, who are striving by all means to get hold of the government of Georgia, manage the State railroad, control all the offices, and generally make a very good thing. As the circumference of the ring is not large, those who cannot possibly stand within it, and those who would not do so if they could, are on the *qui vive* to defeat any such scheme. Whenever any such scheme is made manifest, it will be bitterly denounced, and I believe it will be defeated. The attempt to thrust BULLOCK over the heads of the Union men of Georgia, to the manner born, is resented as an indignity, and the most violent opposition is threatened. It is also believed that there is a Copperhead clique in the Convention, headed by Dr. HOMER VIRGIL MILTON MILLER, of Atlanta, whose intention it is to "burst up the Convention." How the explosion is to come, what is to be gained by it, or when it is to take place, I have been unable to learn. The extreme Radicals are convinced of the existence of such a plot, and if he does not abandon his fell design, Dr. MILLER will have Guy Fawkes added to the classical names which he received at his baptism. Numerically, those who are called by BRADLEY "rank Copperhead Dimocrats," are not more than half a dozen. As yet they have been silent and apparently inactive, but if what I hear is half true, there are snakes in the grass of a peculiarly venomous description.

Up to this time, Mr. AKERMAN, of Elbert County, has taken the most prominent stand in the body, and is generally regarded as the most capable of the moderates. He always speaks sensibly and to the point, and (rare gift in public speakers) stops speaking when he has said all he had to say. The Radicals have no leader of any experience or forensic ability. When they attempt parliamentary fillibustering they always fail from want of knowledge of the *modus operandi*, and lose many of the advantages which their numerical strength, well handled, would always secure.

It is probable, indeed nearly certain, that the Convention will adjourn on Thursday or Friday of this week, for the Christmas holidays, that is, until the 8th or 9th of January. The farmer delegates are compelled to go home to settle with their freedmen and make arrangements for the next year, and the non-farmer portion of the Convention desires to go home, so that an adjournment for a fortnight will be certainly adopted.

I do not think that much business, if any, in relation to the reorganization of the State will be done before the adjournment. Resolutions will be piled on resolutions, ordinances on ordinances, and relief measures, homestead bills and plans for suspension of tax collections multiplied to a great extent; but they will be all referred to committees, and there boiled down and refined into the form of laws, to be discussed at length when the Convention reassembles.

An Exciting Debate—The White Man's Party—The Proposition to Depose Gov. Jenkins.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1867.

More excited and angry feeling was exhibited to-day between the extreme Conservatives and the extreme Radicals than I have seen since the Convention met. The spark which exploded the magazine was the resolution of Mr. BURNETT, of Floyd County, that "in the judgment of this Convention the United States, together with the so-called State of Georgia, are now and have been regarded by the people of this State, as well as by our forefathers, as being a Government whose territory was secured by the white man, whose laws were created by the white man, and over whose destinies the white man shall preside. Mr. BURNETT simply introduced the resolution, and desired its reference to the Committee on the Bill of Rights. The moment it was read Messrs. RICHARDSON, BRYANT, BRADLEY, TURNER and others jumped to their feet. RICHARDSON was recognized by the Chair, and, with great excitement of language, manner and gesture, moved that the resolution be expunged from the journal as "an insult to the body." BRADLEY followed, and there would have ensued a most angry debate had not Mr. BURNETT withdrawn his resolution and thus removed the apple of discord. Mr. BURNETT represents a district where there are very few negroes. His constituents are mostly Union men, and may be called Conservative Republicans, bitterly opposed to negro domination, but strongly in favor of reconstruction. BURNETT'S resolution was intended to express their views, and was offered for the purpose of putting him right with them. This incident disclosed very clearly the existence of a party in favor of the resolution; and further disclosed the fact that a large majority of the Convention will scout as "an insult" any proposition with such a tendency. The white man's government party is small but sturdy, willing to concede everything but this; but there is not a shadow of a chance that they will succeed. Mr. RICHARDSON is a Northern man who moved to Augusta after the war, opened an office there as a lawyer, entered into a partnership with BRYANT, and when the elections came off had himself elected from Baldwin County, (the county in which Milledgeville is situated.) He is one of the leaders of the ultra-Radicals. He always seems to assume an antagonism between the colored people and the whites, and takes for granted that every native white citizen is the enemy and oppressor of the negro. The arrogance and intolerance of RICHARDSON and BRYANT and others who act with them will necessarily produce discord and prevent the harmonious arrangement which might be easily secured by conciliation and forbearance. Every man who will not subscribe blindly to the doctrines of the extremists and pledge himself to sustain everything they propose is at once denounced as an enemy, and tabooed accordingly. Mr. THAD. STEVENS was never more imperious or dictatorial in Congress than are these men in the Convention. A great many delegates regarded the introduction of BURNETT'S resolution as ill-judged and unnecessary, but they were not the less offended at the violence and contumely with which it was proposed to treat it.

The next occurrence of any importance to-day was the debate on Mr. CALDWELL'S resolution to depose Gov. JENKINS immediately, and appoint Mr. BULLOCK, of Augusta, in his place. Mr. CALDWELL made a rather lengthy speech, in which he labored to show that the interests of Georgia demanded the change. He failed, however, to point to any act of Mr. JENKINS which would justify his removal, and further weakened his case by his manifest eagerness to advance the interest of Mr. BULLOCK. Mr. AKERMAN, a native of New-Hampshire, but long a resident in Georgia, opposed the resolution with considerable force, and especially that part of it which referred to Mr. BULLOCK, who he said was, he understood, "a respectable and efficient agent of an express company, but does not possess one qualification for the office of Governor of Georgia." Mr. ACKERMAN is a Republican, is in favor of negro suffrage, and has been long one of the ablest advocates of reconstruction. He hinted very broadly that there was a ring formed in the Convention, whose purpose it was to obtain control of the State Government and form the State road and the offices in the interest of the express company, and since the Convention adjourned I have been informed that such is the fact, and that money will be lavishly employed, if necessary, to carry the plan into effect. Of course, I know nothing but what I hear, and I may be ill informed. I only know that it is stated openly, and it is further stated that individuals who were pointed out to me have been promised offices in case the programme is carried out. I was told this evening by a gentleman who professes to know, that Gen. POPE will not carry out the resolution, even should it pass, which is very doubtful, and that he does not propose at present to make any change in the State Executive.

The BULLOCK men are to have a caucus to-night, and a great effort will be made to secure sufficient votes to carry the resolution to-morrow. All the negro votes have been pledged, and unless some of these are persuaded to "reconsider" during the night, they will form a formidable force when the struggle comes. The prominent Union men, like JOSHUA HILL, Mr. SAFFOLD and others of similar position, are indignant at the choice of the "respectable and efficient express agent" as Governor of Georgia, and they will certainly do what they can to defeat him.

Until this question of spoils is decided either one way or the other no business will be done. I mean no business which the Convention was assembled to transact. The Georgia Joe Humes are calculating how many thousands of dollars the Convention has already cost the State, and are asking what they have got for their money. To spend a couple of days, at a cost of nearly $2,000 per day, debating the merits of Mr. BULLOCK, is not regarded generally as a judicious expenditure of the public money.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

A Protest Against the Commission Proposed by the Committee of the Merchants' Exchange Meeting.

At a meeting of the Committee on Wharves and Piers, appointed at the meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, Nov. 8, which took place last evening at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, a minority of the Sub-Committee appointed under a resolution adopted by the Committee Nov. 21, reported that they deem it inexpedient to intrust the management of the piers and wharves of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to a Board of Commissioners appointed and possessing powers as set forth in the report of a majority of your Committee. They do so for the following reasons:

Firstly—The preamble of the resolution appointing the General Committee sets forth that—

"*Whereas*, The wharves and piers of the City of New-York are in a condition disgraceful to our City and injurious to our commerce; and *Whereas*, The wharf and pier system of this port is inadequate to meet the public and private wants, and is far behind the system that exists in the great cities of Europe;"

Therefore, the report proceeds to say, they considered that any scheme which does not improve the condition of these wharves and piers is inadmissible; and it will be seen by referring to the majority report of your Committee that the proposed "Board of Commissioners" may, but is not appointed to, improve the wharves and piers of this City, and that their powers are, in the main, no greater than those already possessed, and we see no reason why they should lead to different results.

Secondly—We find that the piers and wharves of the City of New-York are owned, in nearly equal parts, by the City and by private parties, and we deem it but just that in any scheme presented, the rights of these owners should be regarded. The scheme which the majority of your Committee presents takes the management of the wharves and piers out of the hands of the owner, the City of New-York, where it is at present, and vests the same in the hands of a Board of irresponsible Commissioners, who are not even required to pay over to the City of New-York the present annual value of the property vested in their hands, and who are empowered to pay in salaries, &c., the sum of $50,000 per annum; and this, judging from past experience, will only saddle the City of New-York with additional taxation, while the present or future additional receipts from its property are problematical. With regard to the private owners, the power of the proposed Board is inadmissible, since the Board would have the power of ordering and effecting the rebuilding, alteration or removal of any existing pier owned by private parties; and no provision is made for any compensation to be paid to private owners for the loss or damage that they may sustain thereby. The inequity of these provisions is made more apparent by the provision, that if the piers are leased to private parties, they cannot be removed; thus protecting the lessee, but not the owner of a pier. We, therefore, deem the powers possessed by said Board of Commissioners as inexpedient and unjust.

Thirdly—The minority of your Committee regards the appointment of any commission, such as that described in the majority report, as a hazardous experiment. For there is no guarantee that fitting men will be appointed—rather the contrary; and the provisions of the proposed bill afford ample scope for arbitrary power and individual wrong on the part of the Commissioners. The fact that they are named in the bill will be no security that the men named will be those appointed; for the bill can be amended to any extent, and, of course, the names altered. Then the Committee, to which we report, was, as the preamble of the resolution appointing us sets forth, appointed to improve on a system which this preamble declares is bad, and "far behind the system that exists in the great cities of Europe;" and the majority of your Committee reports that this same system, the only change being that the powers now possessed are transferred to other hands. And the system so reported is not in advance of that of the great commercial cities of Europe, but is essentially one which they have tried, found wanting and abandoned. After due reflection on the different propositions for the improvement of the wharves and piers of this City, and considering the legal difficulties in the way of any general plan, the undersigned are of opinion that the desired end can be more readily reached by private companies and individual enterprise than by the more costly and uncertain Commission proposed by the majority of your committee. And if this solution of the question is adopted, we would advise that a bill be prepared, giving the necessary facilities to companies or individuals. Further, we do not perceive the necessity of joining the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as in the latter city private enterprise has done, and is doing, everything possible to secure its share of the commerce of the port. Further, we are of opinion that the obstructions that now take up so many of the docks should be removed, and the entire space devoted to vessels loading or unloading cargo or passengers. Further, we believe that a moderate rate of wharfage on goods as well as vessels would be a sufficient inducement for capitalists to make the necessary improvements.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

The Special Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Corporation Council relative to the power of the City authorities to issue tavern and excise licenses reported that, assisted by the Corporation Council, they had given the subject due consideration, and had come to the conclusion that the City has never forfeited its right to issue such licenses. The report recommends that an ordinance regulating the issue of tavern and excise licenses, prepared by the Corporation Council, be adopted.

The ordinance in question provides that the Mayor shall have the sole power to issue licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors; that such licenses shall run for one year from date; that the fee to be paid for each license shall be fixed by the Mayor; that all expenses attending the issue of licenses shall be paid out of the fees received, the balance to be paid into the Sinking Fund; that no licenses shall be granted to minors and aliens; that the penalty for selling intoxicating liquors without a license shall be $100, and that the Mayor shall have power to revoke all such licenses granted by him.

Mr. ELY moved to amend the ordinance by providing that the fee to be charged for each license shall not exceed thirty shillings British, that being the amount formerly charged.

Mr. LOEW thought the Mayor should be allowed to exercise his own judgment in the matter, and moved that the report and ordinance be laid over and printed.

The motion was carried, Mr. ELY withdrawing his amendment.

A resolution from the other Board, granting to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company the right to run dummy engines between their freight and passenger depots in this City, was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution that a verified copy of the Harbor Commissioners' map, showing the bulkhead line, be purchased by the Comptroller and filed in the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. ELY said that the map had been ordered and delivered, but that when the Comptroller was going to pay for it he discovered some irregularity about the resolution, and it was therefore thought better to draw up a new resolution.

Mr. HARDY said he could not see why this expense ($3,150) should fall upon the City. The Commissioners had been ordered by the State to file the map, and no doubt they had been paid by the State.

Mr. ELY explained that this was a verified map, and had been prepared expressly by the engineer of the work.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution to pay each of the six Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $1,000 was concurred in.

A resolution to pay the President of the Board of Aldermen $1,000, for services rendered to committees of the Board, was also adopted.

Mr. NORTON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to inform the present street-cleaning contractor that the terms of his contract, so far as relates to cleaning the cross-walks, have not been complied with, and that he be directed to have all cross-walks cleaned immediately, otherwise no payments be made until such work has been performed.

It was adopted.

A resolution directing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct bridges over the cut in Fourth-avenue, at Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met a 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The resolution to print 10,000 copies of the Corporation Manual, and to pay Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE $3,500 for compiling the same, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. W. B. ROBERTS, the communication from the Mayor relating to the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The Board then adjourned to to-day at 2 P. M.

Board of Audit.

A session of the Board was held yesterday, Messrs. MARTINDALE, BONNEY, DEPEW, and STEWART in the chair.

PHILIP BEIZER presented a claim of $100 against the City for the arrest and conviction of JOHN HARRISON for illegal voting in 1866.

SUSAN LOCKRIDGE submitted a claim of $250 for damages to a carriage used in conveying wounded men during the riots in 1863.

JOHN J. TAYLOR put in a claim of $100 for arresting and bringing to conviction an illegal voter in 1866. The claim, like that of BEIZER, is based on a proclamation of the Mayor offering $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of illegal voters.

CHAS. A. COE claimed $864 for taxes paid in error by claimant on bulkhead property situated in the Seventh Ward, during the years from 1854 to 1859. The claim is based on the ground that the bulkhead is in reality City property and not liable to taxation. Counsel to the Corporation objected to the claim; that the tax was voluntarily paid and could not therefore be reclaimed.

OWEN KEENAN, through his counsel, Mr. H. INGERSOLL, presented a claim of $250 for horse and carriage hire for one year (1865-66) for the use of himself while acting as general foreman of Wharves, Piers and Slips. The claim is based on a special ordinance of the Common Council passed Oct. 28, 1861, which allows this officer $250 per annum for carriage hire. The claim was not paid for want of an appropriation. Claimant could not say how much he had actually expended for horse and carriage, and the Corporation Counsel insisted that the resolution of the Common Council was not intended to cover more than the actual disbursements. OWEN MURPHY, who was claimant's predecessor in office, testified that he was paid the allowance of $250 per annum for carriage hire during the four years he held the office without presenting any specific bill of the amount expended.

Decision was reserved on all the above claims, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Officer CLENDENNIN, of the Second Precinct, arrested JAMES SULLIVAN, aged 10 years, and JAMES CALLAHAN, aged 16 years, whom he detected Sunday in the act of breaking into the hardware store of JAMES T. PRATT, No. 53 Fulton-street. They had broken through a window on the Cliff-street front, and CALLAHAN was crawling out as the officer arrested him. A carpenter's plane valued at $5 was found on the sidewalk, having been stolen from the store window. Both boys were fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

PATRICK MCCAFFREY, a driver of an express wagon, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of having assaulted Officer BOREMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while the latter was discharging his duty in keeping the street clear. The prisoner was required to find bail to answer at the General Sessions. MCCAFFREY stated in defence that the officer had assaulted him first without provocation.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

An unknown lady dropped a pocket-book containing $16 on the sidewalk in Broadway, and Officer MILLS, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested a man giving the name of STONEWALL JACKSON on suspicion of having appropriated the same to his own use, a portion of the money being found in his possession. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for examination, that search might be made for the owner.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

WM. MATTHEWS was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Court by Officer DWYER, of the Third Ward, on a charge of having attempted to pick a stranger's pocket. The prisoner was held for trial. He was found in possession of three skeleton keys, which told more against him than the evidence.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FELONY COMPOUNDED.

CHARLES GREEN, a colored man of fifty-five, and EMMA BARNES, a mulatto maiden of nineteen, came to the bar, the first as complainant, the latter as prisoner. Her offence was stated at first as grand larceny by the unromantic policeman, but subsequently, from the statements of the parties, it appeared that she had only been guilty of a refusal to marry the old man. GREEN, it seemed, had wooed with an ardor that would have put any young lover to shame, and had finally "clinched de bargain" with a gold watch, in consideration of which EMMA was to become his wife. The watch was given, and Sunday the two started to have the nuptial knot tied. Before the minister the wayward EMMA said she wouldn't marry "dat ar man," and left. Followed and expostulated with she relented, another minister was sought, only to be a witness of a similar scene. The ancient GREEN became exasperated and demanded his watch. It was refused. Trouble ensued; the police interfered, and so all parties appeared in the court-room. Here the fair EMMA again relented, and the Justice married the couple, to the intense delight of GREEN and the evident disgust of EMMA, the charge of grand larceny thus resulting only in a marriage certificate.

A MATTER OF LAW.

JOSEPH H. DAZET and JOHN W. LANGLEY occupied adjacent rooms in the tenement-house No. 135 East Twentieth-street, the door between being nailed up by DAZET when LANGLEY came into his occupancy on the 18th of November. Some days afterward it was found that the nailed door had been broken open, and soon afterward LANGLEY removed to No. 346 East Twentieth-street. DAZET finding that three coats valued at $59 had been stolen, charged LANGLEY with burglary, and caused his arrest by Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct. It was claimed that the accused had broken open the door, but he positively denied it, and also denied having taken anything from DAZET'S apartments. The case was continued for examination, and was stated to involve the interesting question whether forcing an inner communicating door constitutes the crime of burglary under the statute. Some testimony was taken, and it all tended to show the innocence of the accused.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

EMMA HOWE, No. 142 Sullivan-street, made a complaint alleging that BELLE NEWMAN had stolen from her a number of dresses and other articles, all valued at $163, and stated that some of the missing goods had been found in her possession. The accused was committed for examination.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

URIAH LEVISON, better known as Dr. Hunter, was arrested upon the complaint of his brother, GEORGE LEVISON, who alleged that Dr. Hunter was the author of an article that had appeared in the *National Free Mason*, and which he claimed to be a libel upon him. The defendant was held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—PARTS I AND II.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
238—Bell vs. Reynolds.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Saxton.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
536—Carow vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.
611—Dowdall vs. Matthews, impleaded.
840—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
2328—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Sav., Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago.

Nos.
718—Flint et al. vs. Harnway et al.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
123—Boyd vs. Merritt.
1490—Lord et al. vs. Burell.
1440—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
2236—Crosby vs. Hawley, Administrator.
1812—Eschelbach vs. Linsheimer.
1886—Guma et al. vs. Pendegrast et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
923—Bonnell vs. Briggs.
888—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
147—Bebee vs. Galentzer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
48—Fitzgerald vs. Woods.
66—Wolff vs. Anderson.
75—Smith et al. vs. Bracken.
84—People, &c., Lee, vs. Lynch.
89—Dr. Coman vs. Noack.
103—Rae vs. Russel File Co.
106—Rogers vs. Moore.
107—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
113—Maher vs. Cooke.
114—Shiels vs. Hardisty.
121—In re Farrington vs. Porter.
122—People, &c., vs. New-York and Westchester Railroad Co.
129—Pettingill vs. N. Y. and Penn. Petr. Min. and Manf. Co.

Nos.
134—Marcou vs. Barron.
135—Jones vs. Butler.
137—Loschyk vs. Butterfield.
140—Thomson vs. Solbre Salt Works.
162—Cain vs. Skidmore.
163—Broome vs. Stoughton.
167—Whitwell vs. Whitwell.
168—Phipps vs. Place.
169—Cornell vs. Cornell.
170—Barnett vs. Moore.
172—Market Nation Bank vs. Cushman.
181—Loewenthal vs. Brown.
183—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
187—La Vergue vs. Broadway.
186—Ranous vs. Maclean.
196—Oppenheim vs. Schmidt.

Call 200—Pultz vs. Benjamin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I. and II. adjourned for the term.

Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867, will be the last day for filing notes of issue for the General, Special and Trial Terms of the Superior Court.

Common Pleas adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
116—Baum vs. Rauth.
—Weber vs. Wagner.
120—Gilfoil vs. Lamont.
148—Hoffmann vs. Weiner.
150—Hoyt vs. Powell.
153—Dirix vs. Kelly.
156—O'Connor vs. Davidson.
157—Hammett vs. Davis.
159—Wilson vs. Buskirk.
161—Zinn vs. Fleischl.
162—Sheridan vs. Steele.
163—Butt vs. Jurgins.

Nos.
164—The D. S. M. Co. vs. Mead.
168—The Amc. Suspender Co. vs. Parsons.
171—Hatterner vs. Heilburn.
175—Brinderhoff vs. Poirsonier.
179—Falckner vs. Anglin.
181—Post vs. Murray.
182—Boyle vs. Borbe.
183—Adams vs. Dennancy.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—GRANTS—SEGREGATION—HOW RENDERED LIABLE TO LOCAL TAXATION AS THE PROPERTY OF GRANTEES.

Puget Sound Agricultural Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The County of Pierce.—This cause comes from the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, and under a statute of that Territory went to that court from the court below, upon a statement of facts agreed upon by the parties to the suit. That statement embodied the following facts: The Puget Sound Company claim to be the owners of about 161,000 acres of land in Washington Territory, as estimated by the Surveyor-General of the Territory and the agent of the Company, the estimate being made from a plot of the survey on file in the Surveyor-General's office, made by the Company. The Government, in making a survey of the public lands adjacent to these lands, stopped the section lines at the boundaries of the Company's claim, and did not include them in the public survey. It also appears that a portion of the lands are occupied by the Government as a military post, and that rent is paid therefor to the Company, and that the Company have instituted proceedings to eject persons occupying other portions of the lands, claiming them under the provisions of the Donation law. A large portion of the lands are uninclosed, and a considerable quantity is occupied and claimed by citizens of the United States, claiming the same adversely to the Company, and also, as they allege, under the provisions of the Donation law. Some residents of the county have lived over four years on their claims, and have not been taxed thereon, although their lands were outside the claim of the Company; and there is no tax levied on the real estate of the county other than that claimed by this Company—which is a foreign (British) corporation. The question is, upon these facts, whether the Company are liable to pay a tax on these lands; and the Supreme Court of the Territory held that they are. The agent of the Company refused to estimate the value of the lands, and the Commissioners' Court thereupon valued the land at $1 per acre, and they were assessed at that rate. The plaintiffs in error insist that the lands are unsegregated from the public domain, and cannot be taxed to them as real estate. In order to be taxed the lands must be private property, and taxed to some one. It is then argued that no location of lands by private survey can sever them from the public domain. That is done, and can be done only by public survey. Although the Company lose an equitable title, and that confirmed, it gives no vested interest in a particular location of land, and is not specific real estate, until after public survey. The tax must be assessed on a described piece of real estate, and its location must be certain. It must not be property of the United States; and to make the person liable who is taxed, it must be his real estate.

It is not disputed that the Government can, by legislative act or by treaty, segregate certain tracts from the public domain, but it is claimed that in this case there is nothing to show that the lands proposed to be taxed are the lands which the Government, by treaty, ceded, and by act of Congress confirmed to the Company. Until that is shown there can be no taxation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INTERNAL REVENUE—BONDING PROPERTY—TAX TO BE PAID INTO COURT.

United States vs. A Lot of Leaf Tobacco.—This is an application on the part of the claimant of certain tobacco, machinery, tools, &c., seized as forfeited to the United States, for an order to release the same upon a stipulation for value. An appraisement of the property has been made in accordance with the rules of court, and the value of the tobacco in the mark , as tobacco on which the tax had been paid, has been reported by the appraisers. The questions raised are whether the stipulation should be for the value of the tobacco, including or excluding the tax, and what provision, if any, should be made in regard to the tax. The proposition of the claimant is to include the tax in the value of the property, and upon his incorporating into the ordinary stipulation for value a provision which would enable the Government to enter a decree upon it for the amount of the tax, notwithstanding the acquittal of the property, if that should be decreed, upon the charges in the information, receive the property as free from tax. What should be the proper order to make in regard to the tax upon this property, in the event of a verdict in favor of the claimants, and upon the entering of a decree of restitution, it is not necessary now to decide. The application of the claimant here is for leave to take the property into his own possession and control, pending the determination by the Court of the question of its forfeiture or restitution. This property, it should be noticed, is now in the absolute custody of the Marshal, and if now surrendered by him, will not be delivered into the custody of a collector, who can hold it until the payment of the tax, but to the claimant without any security for the payment of the tax except such as may be exacted by the Court. Upon such an application, being, as it is, an application for a favor, terms may be imposed; and I think it not unreasonable, if indeed it be not necessary, in order properly to protect the Government, to require, as a condition of the delivery, that the portion of the appraised value of the tobacco which represents the tax shall be paid in money into the Registry, to insure the liquidation of the tax in case of an acquittal of the property upon the charge in the information. The possession of this property must, in the ordinary course of law, remain in the Government until that possession be changed by a decree of restitution. The Government being thus now in possession of the tax, in the property which represents it, cannot, certainly, in the absence of a decree of restitution, be asked to surrender that possession.

A further question has been raised in this case since the submission of the motion, by the application of the District-Attorney for leave to withdraw his consent to a delivery of the property, upon which consent the motion had been originally based; and in support of this application, as well as to show that the public interest requires that none of the property seized shall be delivered upon bail, affidavits have been received. The affidavits produced in reply on the part of the claimant are, however, very full, and satisfactorily explain the circumstances relied on by the Government, and make out a case where the favor asked may well be granted, provided the security be such as to be satisfactory to the District Attorney. An order may therefore be entered, allowing the claimant to receive the property upon giving stipulations in the appraised value of the property, less the amount of the tax, which last amount must be paid in lawful money. The stipulations to be executed by two sureties, residents and freeholders in the City of Brooklyn, and satisfactory to the District-Attorney.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for claimant, Mr. Hollis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Leonard.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COUNTY CANVASSERS AGAIN.

The People ex rel. William Joyce, and The Same ex rel. Smith Ely, Jr., vs. The Board of County Canvassers.—There are two motions, one in each suit, both of which were argued to-day. The facts involved are similar. The relators, Joyce and Ely, ask for a peremptory *mandamus* from the Court to compel the Board of Supervisors, who act as County Canvassers, to canvass the votes cast at the last November election for the office of Supervisor. The motions have been several times before the Court, but were as often adjourned by counsel, who asked further time to make preparation. The following is a brief statement of the facts:

In the Autumn of 1865 a State election was held and the polls opened in this city. Under the provisions of Section I. of the Supervisors' Acts (laws of 1857 and 1858,) two Supervisors "were voted for." Of the two so voted for, Gen. Alex. Shaler was one. Shaler, however, was not the one declared elected, but on the fourth Wednesday of December, 1865, he was appointed by the Mayor, Supervisor. The following is the clause of that section of the act which authorizes the appointment: "The Mayor is authorized to appoint as Supervisor the person who received the highest number of votes for Supervisor *next* to the votes received by the Supervisor having the return of the Board of County Canvassers as having been elected at the election last held." Gen. Shaler qualified and held his seat for a few months under the appointment by the Mayor. He then resigned, and Joseph B. Taylor was appointed to fill the vacancy, under Section III. of the act of 1858, which says that "in case of any vacancy in the Board of Supervisors by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof in whose place he shall have been appointed." Taylor qualified and took his seat. At that time there were more than five years of the term for which he had been appointed unexpired. At the general election held in November last, ballots were cast for Supervisors containing two names—one name purporting to be for a Supervisor as for a full term, and another name purporting to be for another Supervisor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Shaler and in the place of Mr. Taylor. When the district returns of such ballots reached the Board of Canvassers, who are the respondents herein, doubts were raised as to the legality of the ballots, and especially as to that part containing the designation, "for a vacancy."

Mr. Ely in his affidavit for the purpose of obtaining a *mandamus*, swore that he received the highest number of votes cast at the November election for the office of Supervisor, for the term of six years, and that he was elected.

The Board of Canvassers denied this, but in the first instance neglected to swear to their return. This has been since rectified. In the case of Mr. Joyce, the respondent also submitted the following questions:

1. Had the Board of Supervisors power to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Shaler? 2. If so, for how long a period was Mr. Taylor, the appointee of the Board of Supervisors, to hold his office? 3. Was there any vacancy in the Board of Supervisors to be filled at the last general election? 4. Even assuming that there was a vacancy to be filled in the Board at the time the relator was voted for, were the ballots cast for the relator such as it is the duty of the respondents to count?

The following are the sections of the law relied upon; Laws of 1858, chap. 325:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in the City of New-York in this year, and at every succeeding general election, two Supervisors shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket; but only one name for Supervisor shall be on any one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than one name for Supervisor shall not be counted.

The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of County Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes, and all the provisions of law relating to the election of county officers in said county are hereby applied to the election of Supervisors. On or before the fourth Wednesday of December in each and every year, the Mayor of said City shall appoint as a Supervisor the person who received the highest number of votes for Supervisor, next to the votes received by the Supervisor, having the return of the Board of County Canvassers as having been elected at the election last held.

SECTION 3. In case of any vacancy in said Board by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof, in whose place he shall have been appointed.

Mr. McKeon, in behalf of Joyce, asked that the return be quashed, and that a peremptory *mandamus* issue to the Board of County Canvassers, commanding them to canvass the votes. The Court reserved its decision. In the case of Smith Ely, the motion was postponed to enable counsel to obtain further affidavits.

For relator Joyce, Mr. J. McKeon; for relator Smith Ely, Mr. N. J. Waterbury; for the Board of Canvassers, Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr.; for Mr. Taylor, the party in interest against the relators, Mr. R. F. Andrews and Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE PEARL-STREET RAILROAD AGAIN IN COURT.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company.—This was an application by the Attorney-General to vacate a judgment entered in this action on July 8, 1867, in favor of the Railroad Company, adjudging that it had the right to exercise all the rights and powers claimed by it in its answer; among these being the right to lay railroad tracks in Pearl, Whitehall, Water, Broad and several other streets in the City of New-York. This judgment affects a certain suit and injunction obtained by Mr. Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, on behalf of the property-owners in Pearl-street against that Railroad Company, and also a suit and injunction obtained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York against the same railroad.

When the Attorney-General received notice of the entry of the above judgment, which was not until about three months after its entry, he immediately, on application of Mr. O'Gorman, the Corporation Counsel, and Messrs. G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly, the counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, made a motion in the Supreme Court to set aside that judgment and the report of the referee on which the same was founded, on the following grounds: 1. That the judgment was a surprise on the people of the State for the reason that no notice of application therefor, or of confirmation of the report, or of any other matter in the suit had been served on the Attorney-General. 2. That the question as to the right of the Company to lay rails was not tried in that suit, the whole issue therein tried being the legal existence of the defendants under the General Railroad act.

To-day the Attorney-General, Mr. Martindale, assisted by Hon. James Emott, Joseph F. Daly and W. C. Trull, argued the application before Judge BARNARD, and Mr. Clark Bell and Messrs. Charles Tracy and Cyrus Lawton appeared for the Railroad Company. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, Judge BARNARD ordered the judgment in favor of the Railroad Company to be vacated and set aside, and the whole case to be referred back to the referee for further testimony on the issues involved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge A. B. James.

ACTION TO CANCEL A CORPORATION LEASE OF 1,000 YEARS FOR FRAUD.

Peter Masterson et al. vs. George A. Hoyt and The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiffs are the joint owners of premises situated at the southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. In 1853 a sewer was built in Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, and another party was assessed therefor as owner of the plaintiffs' premises. The premises were sold on the 24th of October, 1862, to satisfy the assessment which was unpaid, and bid in by the Corporation, and the certificate of sale was afterward assigned to the defendant Hoyt, and upon that certificate the Comptroller executed a lease to him of said premises for the term of 1,000 years.

This action is brought to set aside the certificate and lease as being clouds upon the title of the plaintiffs to the premises, and to have the assessment and all proceedings to collect it, canceled. The complaint contains averments that a pretended ordinance was passed for the building of the sewer, and that the certificate of sale was filed in the Comptroller's office, and created a cloud; and that the lease was conclusive evidence of the regularity of the sale, and that Hoyt had notified the tenants in the premises not to pay the plaintiffs any rent. It then contains averments that no ordinance was ever legally adopted authorizing the building of the sewer; that the assessment was not apportioned between the plaintiffs; that notice of sale or for redemption was never served upon the plaintiffs, or upon any of the occupants of the premises; that no warrant or other precept was ever issued to collect the assessment, and that Hoyt was requested to cancel the lease, &c., upon payment of the amount of such assessment with interest and disbursements, and that he refused to accept the same unless he received a bonus and 42 per cent. interest in addition thereto. The defendant, Hoyt, demurred upon the ground that the complaint did not contain sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action and that the lease was not evidence of the regularity of the sale, &c., and that the plaintiffs should await an action of ejectment by Hoyt.

Counsel for plaintiffs insisted that the lease was conclusive evidence of the regularity of the proceedings of sale, and that the fraud and irregularities charged could only be established by proof *aliunde*.

The Court decided the complaint sufficient and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs upon the demurrer.

Alex. H. Reavey for plaintiffs; John Townshend for Hoyt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY LOST AT GAMBLING.

Alexander Goodman vs. Alex. Stein and Julius Mendlebaum.—Plaintiff in this case alleges that, at divers times between the 1st of March and the 3d of April last, he lost the sum of $2,600 in playing the game of *cassino* with the defendant Stein; that he at last discovered that defendant was cheating him by abstracting cards from the pack and keeping them under the table, and that defendant Mendlebaum conspired with Stein to rob him of his money.

Defendants put in a general denial to all the allegations of the plaintiff, both as to the unfairness of the playing and the amount claimed to have been lost by plaintiff.

After plaintiff had given in his testimony defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint. The case is not yet concluded.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; O. L. Stewart for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

HABEAS CORPUS—PRACTICE WHERE PARTY BROUGHT UP IS BEFORE ANOTHER JUDGE FOR EXAMINATION, AND THE QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN PASSED ON BY HIM—PRISONER REMANDED.

In this case, which was fully reported on Saturday, the Court to-day rendered the following decision:

In the matter of James K. Placer—VAN VORST, J.—The person imprisoned was brought before me in pursuance of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to John Kelly, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. The Sheriff returned to the writ that he had arrested the party and taken and held him in his custody by virtue of a warrant to him issued, and which he produced and made a part of his return. The warrant was issued by the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors," passed April 26, 1831. The prisoner traversed the return to the writ, and alleged in answer that the warrant was illegally issued, and without jurisdiction on the part of the officer who granted the same; and particularly that the action was not one in which the defendant could be arrested according to the provisions of the act; that there was not sufficient proof by affidavit before the Judge to justify the issuing of the warrant, and that the defendant had been previously arrested in the action by order made in pursuance of the provisions of the code of procedure. It appeared before me on the argument of the matter, in the return and traverse to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that all these objections were taken and argued before, and were considered by the Justice of the Supreme Court who issued the warrant; and that the Justice had decided that the objections were not well taken, and that the warrant was properly issued and the party legally held. That after such decision the party imprisoned controverted the fact and allegations upon which the warrant issued in pursuance of the seventh section of the act; that the proceeding was pending before the Justice, and the party under examination when the *habeas corpus* was issued. I am satisfied that under such a state of facts I ought not to reëxamine upon *habeas corpus* the objections raised and discussed before and decided by the Justice who issued the warrant, and that I should express no opinion on the subject of the legality of the arrest. Should I do so, it would amount substantially to a review of the decision of the Judge, which I am persuaded should not be accomplished in this way. The party imprisoned is not without remedy, if there be error in the decision and proceedings before the officer who issued the warrant. The determination of the Judge may be reviewed by a writ of *certiorari*, which will take up all the proceedings for examination. The prisoner is remanded.

Marsh, Coe & Wallis for petitioner; Foster & Thompson and Edward & Pierrepont, opposite.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE A DIVORCE.

Leopold Bloom vs. Anna Bloom.—The defendant in this cause moves to set aside a divorce obtained against her in April last by plaintiff. The alleged grounds of the divorce were adultery of the defendant with a Frenchman, who was at work for plaintiff in Williamsburgh. She denies the adultery, and alleges that she was induced to sign papers on which the divorce was procured, whose purport was misrepresented to her at the time they were signed.

Plaintiff denies the alleged fraud practiced upon defendant, and alleges that the divorce was fairly procured.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of the petition of Patrick Dillon for the discharge of John Dillon; prisoner remanded to custody. Schullhofer *vs.* Metzer; motion denied with $5 costs, without prejudice to a renewal. Howard *vs.* Freeman et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Morris *vs.* Morris; referred to referee to take testimony and report. Palmer *vs.* Sickel; order for judgment must be altered by omitting the adjudication for damages. Boyd *vs.* Frankheimer; motion granted without costs. Levi *vs.* Bopart; motion granted with $5 costs, and proceedings adjourned to Jan. 6, 1868. Smith *vs.* Zeiner; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of Bridget Goulding for the production of Grace Marsh Holcrow; writ discharged by consent of counsel. Sands et al. *vs.* Martine; motion granted without costs. In the matter of the petition of Rachael Sisis to be discharged from custody; writ discharged and prisoner remanded. Smith *vs.* Danbert; motion for judgment and writ of inquiry granted. Vanderbilt *vs.* Keyser; motion granted. Masterson et al. *vs.* Beers et al.; motion granted. Coyhlan *vs.* Salters et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the petitions of Gertrude Master et al., for appointment of a general guardian; memorandum for counsel. James J. Roosevelt *vs.* James B. Devoe et al.; motion granted. Woodman et al. *vs.* O'Neill; motion granted. Paxton *vs.* Sherwood; motion granted with $10 costs. Stuart *vs.* Bird; motion granted. In the matter of the receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company; order granted.

By Judge Leonard.

Wehle *vs.* Schaffer et al.; I think Spies is sufficient, but Feldstein ought not to be approved. William

Campbell vs. Lottie Campbell; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE M'CHESNEY MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Margaret Welsh, otherwise known as Fanny Wright, for the murder of Police Officer Robert S. McChesney, was concluded yesterday at the Court of General Sessions.

The prosecution, with a view evidently of contradicting the defence of insanity on the part of the prisoner, called two witnesses, physicians connected professionally for several years past with the Tombs.

The first of these, Dr. John A. Robinson, testified that he visited Margaret in her cell on the day following the murder. The prisoner's face, immediately below the left eye, was somewhat discolored; she did not seem to be excited, unless when the circumstances of the killing were alluded to, when she said in a loud tone: "It served the (using a coarse expression) right; she hoped that they would not hang her;" her tongue looked as if she had been drinking excessively, but he could not judge from her appearance if she had or had not been suffering recently from *delirium tremens*; her pulse was very strong, which would not have been the case if she had been laboring under that disease on the previous day.

Dr. W. T. Neals, the associate of the preceding witness, stated under oath that he saw the prisoner two days after her arrest, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of her mind. He examined her and found that she was perfectly sane.

The defence then summoned a witness, Mary Valentine by name, who is employed in the Tombs as "tier-woman." She testified that on the morning of the day following Margaret's arrest, she (witness) saw the prisoner in the bath-room, washing herself, and noticed that her left arm was badly bruised, as if by the close grip of a hand; there were marks of violence, also, upon her back and other parts of her body. In answer to a question by the witness, the prisoner said that the policeman inflicted the bruises referred to.

This concluded the testimony, and the Court directed counsel to go to the jury.

Mr. J. D. Townsend, senior counsel for the prisoner, then entered upon an elaborate address on behalf of his client. He said: But a few years since there lived in a neighboring city, in comparative luxury, a family consisting of a father, son and two daughters. The mother had been dead for two or three years, and the charge of the household had devolved to a great extent upon the elder sister, then a girl just entering into womanhood. Her brother was some years her senior, while her sister was a child about seven years of age. About this time her father, who was still a hale and hearty man, found it necessary to leave his home for California, and with the expectation of soon returning, left but a small amount of money with his family to defray the necessary expenses during his absence. Time wore on, though, and no tidings reached them to account for their father's prolonged absence. The money was fast going and the boarding-house keeper in whose establishment they had been placed began to grumble. No funds arrived, and the necessity of making some arrangements for their future became more and more apparent. Their boarding-house keeper had already commenced to vent her feelings upon them. Finding that she could get no employment in her own city, the eldest girl determined to make an effort in New-York, and having made provision for her sister during her absence, came to this City. She found employment in a paper-collar establishment in New-York at $4 per week. Trusting that by close application she would soon be enabled to secure better wages, she ventured to bring her sister to New-York. Out of her wages she had to pay $3 50 for their board. This answered so long as they were at no expense for clothing, but it soon became apparent that she must find another situation. She secured one at an eating-house in Fulton-street at $6 a week, and from this time she could date her after misery. She was well treated and liked by her employers, but her wages would not supply her growing wants. Her little sister, whom she loved with almost a mother's affection, was entirely dependent upon her, and her requirements as she advanced in years began to increase. A daily *habitué* at this saloon was a man who for a long time showed her many acts of apparent kindness, until she came to rely upon him almost as upon an elder brother. To him, unfortunately for her, she confided her straightened circumstances. He promised to secure her a more remunerative situation, and at last prevailed on her to accompany him to Staten Island, where he informed her he had procured her a position. I will not narrate what then occurred, but simply say that she returned to the City a ruined woman. Not content with having accomplished his end, he told about it, and soon the doors of the establishment in Fulton-street were closed against her. About the time she left her country home there came to the City a young woman with whom she had been well acquainted. Her course had been downward from the start. She, with a disposition that her course of life necessarily creates, felt jealous of her friend's position. The story of her fall soon reached her ears, and no matter where she sought employment, she found means to ruin her in the estimation of her employers. Day after day she walked the streets trying to get an honest livelihood, and night after night she returned to her little sister, discouraged and sorrowful. One morning while at a store, making provision for their dinner, she was accosted by a young woman. They met again and again, and at last, having lost all hope of getting employment, she accompanied her to a magnificent brothel in Leonard-street. Here was all apparent comfort and elegance. From this gilded cage the serpent could not be seen. She still continued to support her little sister, whom she placed in a comfortable boarding-house. About this time her father returned from California. He learned that his eldest daughter had fallen. No attempt was made to redeem her and snatch her away from the precipice she was upon. No thought was given as to the reason that had impelled her to this horrible course. No; her father took the little sister to California with him, and left her where she was. There was nothing now to stay her downward course. Here her first drink was taken. In the sparkling wine her past was buried, and she now lived only for the present—not a single thought for the great "to come." From one of such houses to another—the last less magnificent than the other—she took her course. At one of these she met a gentleman, a wealthy merchant, who was kind to her—the first person who had manifested any interest in her since her sister left. She loved him. He took her from this house and gave her furnished rooms, and for two years they lived together as man and wife. These two years were in her life what the oasis is to a weary traveler. He was obliged to go to England, and he never returned. During the first year of their intimacy a little girl was born to her—little Katie, they called her—and she seemed the link in the chain that still held her hopes to Heaven. She worshiped that child, as you can believe—it was her all on earth. But a change came; fortunate most fortunate for the little one, but oh! how sad, how terrible for its mother. That little golden ripple on the tide of her existence had ceased to sparkle. The arms which had so fondly clasped her in their tiny embrace were cold and stiffened, and the lips that had but just learned to lisp the name of mother were closed in death. Again the scene changes. Everything is dark around her; not a hope either in the present or in the future, and nothing to make her realize her humanity save the touching memory of her child. Is it wonderful she went downward? No, and she did, down and down, until she became the common street-walker, and to-day she whose history I have just given is the woman upon trial for the crime of murder.

Mr. Townsend then criticised at great length the testimony both of the prosecution and defence, arguing that from the evidence a sane person would have been justified in the act done by the prisoner. How much more excuse and palliation was there when we consider the disordered condition of the poor creature's intellect?

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, in a brief but able speech, then argued the case for the people. He would not ask for a conviction of murder in the first degree, he said, as the evidence, in his judgment, did not warrant it; but he would insist that the testimony makes it impossible to escape the conclusion that she is guilty of murder in the second degree. The witnesses testify to a set of facts that lead to the rejection of both branches of the two-fold theory of the defence—insanity and justification. This lady tells us that she heard the officer say to the woman at the bar, "If you don't behave yourself decently, I'll take you in;" implying that she had said or done something previously which looked toward or constituted actually a breach of the peace. Chamberlain's evidence he characterized as a lie from beginning to end, and when he says that the deceased brutally beat the prisoner, he is not to be believed, and with the exclusion of his testimony the theory of justification falls to the ground. After the commission of the act the declarations of the prisoner showed that she possessed full control of her memory and reflective powers; for she said, substantially, to persons with whom she conversed on the same and the following days, "I am glad that I killed him." On the night of the occurrence in question she asked the Sergeant at the Station-house to give her the knife, which strengthens the belief that she knew what she was doing when she stabbed the officer, and remembered the circumstances vividly, and talked of them rationally, as no insane person would or could have done. The general plea that the accused was afflicted with delirium tremens is not sufficient to justify an acquittal; for it must be shown specifically that at the moment when the deed was perpetrated the prisoner was ignorant of the quality of the act, or without control over her own volition. For years past the prosecuting officers generally have had to contend against this plea of insanity, offered by those who had taken the life of their fellow-beings. Doctors are called upon the stand to swear as to the condition of mind of those thus accused, but in every instance the law leaves it with the jury to say whether a prisoner was sane or not, by inferences from their actions and words at the time they committed the deed, and not by the skillfully drawn evidence of medical experts. Endeavors had been made by counsel on the other side to throw sympathy into the jury-box by presenting the defendant as an unfortunate fallen woman, alone in the world and without a friend, but this consideration should be cast aside at once, for no matter who she was or what her surroundings, if she committed willful murder, the law being no respecter of persons, declares that she shall suffer for it.

Recorder Hackett then charged the jury upon the various points of law which they must keep in view in determining as to this prisoner's guilt or innocence. They might find her guilty of murder in either the first or second degree, or manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, or they could acquit upon either the ground of justification or that of insanity. His Honor declined to charge several points of law submitted by Mr. Townsend, giving the defence the benefit of exceptions to the rulings.

At 5 o'clock the jury retired to their rooms to deliberate.

At 8:30 P. M. the jury came into court. The Recorder and the prisoner's counsel arrived soon after. The foreman of the jury was called upon in the usual form to announce the verdict, and replied that the prisoner had been found guilty of "Murder in the second degree."

Mr. Townsend gave notice that he should make a motion when the District-Attorney was present in court for an arrest of judgment.

The Recorder pronounced the sentence—imprisonment in the State Prison for life—and the prisoner was removed from court.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Thompson, Aldermen Hathaway and O'Brien.

ASSAULT WITH AN AX.

The People vs. *John Nevins*.—The prisoner was indicted for having assaulted his wife with an ax, with intent to kill her. The principal witness in the case was the prosecutrix, Margaret Nevins, whose evidence in the Court below was the means of having the case sent before the Grand Jury. Having in the meantime, however, relented, she now seemed determined to make amends; and accordingly swore that her husband, instead of the grievous assault before complained of, had only given her a slight tap on the head which she deserved, for she had a "small drop" in and had not had his dinner ready; had been out the night before, leaving him to take care of the two children; in short, was so wicked an individual that the old saying, "Sarved her right," was most applicable in the case.

The jury found Nevins guilty of an assault with an intent to do bodily harm.

THE MOREHOUSE ABORTION CASE.

This case next came on for hearing. The facts were recently published in the TIMES. A Mrs. Morehouse had abortion procured upon her by a Mrs. Ekert, which unfortunately resulted in the death of the former lady. For the offence Mrs. Ekert was arraigned yesterday. The case is not yet concluded.

MOTIONS.

Motions were next heard, and thus disposed of: Robert Murray, Jr., *vs.* Douglas Robinson et al.; motion granted. James D. M. Perley *vs.* Michael Brennan; motion denied without costs. James Dower *vs.* Charles Dower et al.; motion denied.

Before Judge Lott.

Bartholomew Gleeson *vs.* Mary A. Leddy et al. His Honor was engaged yesterday morning in hearing arguments on the above very complicated will case. The defendants claimed that there should be distributed among them a sum of $18,000, as next of kin to a Mr. Michael McMahon in 1863. This was objected to by Gleeson, who was devisee in McMahon's will. After the case had been argued at considerable length, the Court reserved its decision.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 23, 1867.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '62	108	50	Wells Fargo Ex.	45⅝
50,000	do	108	300	do	45
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105½	100	do	44¾
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	105⅜	30	do	43
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	108⅛	2	Amer. Ex.	78
15,000	do	108⅛	6	do	78½
25,000	U.S. 5-20s. C., '67 New Is.	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	81
20,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101½	200	Mer. U. Ex.	39¾
10,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104¾	200	West. U. Tel.	35⅞
2,000	do 3d ser.	104⅝	150	do	35½
1,000	do	104¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
30,000	do	104⅝	200	do	117¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	65⅝	15	do	118
2,000	do	65½	100	do	117½
1,000	do	65½	2500	Erie R.	74⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R.	131⅝
5,000	do	63	150	do	131⅝
6,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	52	200	do	132¼
7,500	N.C. St. 6s, new.	51⅛	200	Reading R.	96⅛
11,000	Vir. 6s, ex c.	46½	100	do	96⅜
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97⅝	500	do b10	96⅝
2,000	do	97½	20	Mich. Cen.	113⅛
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	97⅝	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
2,000	Erie 5th M.	89½	100	do	85⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	100	Ill. Cen.	130
3,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	76	100	do	129½
6,000	do	75¾	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88
4,000	Har. 1st M.	101	200	do	88⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98¾	12	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	89	150	Chic. & N. W. R.	58⅛
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	96½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
3,500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	75	300	do	70⅝
5	Fourth National	107	400	do	70¾
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	102	500	do	71
10	Continental Bank	107	300	do	70⅝
100	Metropolitan Bank	131	500	do	70⅝
100	Canton Co.	50	200	Cleve. & Tol. ex d.	99⅛
100	do	49⅞	200	do s10	99¼
300	Boston W. P.	18⅞	200	Chic. & R.I. R.	99⅛
100	Spruce H. C.	1	500	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛
1400	West. Union T.	36	300	do	47½
300	do	35⅞	100	do	47⅝
400	do b30	36⅛	100	do	47⅝
500	Pacific Mail	109⅝	500	do b30	48
1150	do	109¾	600	M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
25	do	109⅞	50	do	65¼
1650	do	110	100	do	65½
114	do	110¼	400	Tol., W. & W.	43
10	do	110½	400	do b30	43½
700	do	109	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr. b30	64
75	do	109¼	40	New-Jersey R.	132
250	Atlantic Mail	119⅜	23	N. J. Cen. R.	114
50	do	119½	50	P., F. W. & Chi. s60	99⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co.	80¾	100	do	99⅝
100	do	80⅞	200	Chi. & Alton R.	128
200	do	80⅞	250	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	130
			600	Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅞
			100	do	27
			500	do b60	27⅛
			100	do	26¾
			500	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	15
			500	do	15¼

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112½	200	Wells & Fargo Ex.	42
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 s20	107½	550	do	43
2,000	do	108½	9	Am. Ex. Co.	78
56,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67 new iss.	108⅛	30	U. S. Ex. Co.	79
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅝	70	Mer. U. Ex.	39½
15,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104¾	400	do b30	40
1,000	Tenn. 6s ex c.	65½	100	N. Y. Cen. b30	117½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62⅞	100	do	117⅝
4,000	do	63	2000	Erie R.	73⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	97⅝	1000	do	73¼
4,000	Erie 3d M.	98	1000	do	73
500	Canton Co.	50	500	do	73⅛
500	West. U. T.	35⅝	1000	do	73
100	do b30	35¾	200	Reading R.	96
100	do	35¾	100	do	96⅛
100	do b30	36	200	Mich. Cen. R.	112½
500	Pacific Mail	108⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84½
500	do	108½	500	do	84¼
300	do	108⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87½
800	do	108¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70½
100	do 2d call	109⅜	500	Chic. & R. I.	99
200	do	110	500	Mil. & St. P. R.	47½
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
125	Adams Ex. Co.	80	100	O. & Miss. R.	26⅝
100	Tol., W. & W.	42¾	500	do	26¾
13	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97½	80	do	26½
			10	P., F. W. & C.	99⅛
			100	Hud. R. R.	131⅛
			500	do	131⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Canton Co.	49½	200	Atlantic Mail	119¼
100	do c	49¾	8500	Erie R.	74¼
200	do	49⅞	2100	do	74⅜
100	do b10	50	1300	do c	74⅜
700	do	50	600	do b3	74⅜
300	Wells & Fargo Ex.	46	800	do c	74⅛
100	do	46¼	500	do b10	74¼
100	do b3	46¼	500	do b30	74⅜
100	do c	46	200	do s10	74⅛
40	Am. Ex.	80	400	do b5	74¼
100	Adams Express	80½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64¾
600	do	80⅝	100	do b5	65
400	do c	80¾	210	do	65
600	do	80⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul	46⅞
500	Mer. U. Ex.	40	800	Reading R.	96⅛
200	Pac. Mail	110	200	do b15	96⅜
800	do	109½	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	85⅛
100	do	109¾	200	do	85⅜
200	do c	109½	300	do b3	85⅛
300	do	109⅝	200	do c	85⅛
100	do b10	109½	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	88
100	do b10	109⅝	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅜
100	do s3	109½	200	do c	99⅜
2600	West U. Tel.	35¾	400	do s30	99⅛
200	do b3	35⅞	200	do b10	99⅛
200	do b30	36	100	do s10	99⅜
200	do b10	35⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R. b3	58⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	118	800	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70½
100	do b10	118	600	do c	70½
300	do c	117⅞	300	do b60	70⅝
5	do	117¾	100	do s15	70½
200	do b3	118	200	do	70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co. s60	49¾	600	Hudson R.	131⅜
100	do	50	100	do	131⅝
100	do	20⅛	200	Reading R.	96⅛
100	Cum. Coal	27½	600	do	96⅜
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	41	400	do s10	96⅝
300	do b30	41	400	do	96⅛
40	Amer. Ex.	77½	200	Mil. & St. Paul	47½
10	do	77¾	100	do	47⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co. b10	80	100	do c	47¼
400	do	80	200	do	47⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	80½	200	do b3	47⅜
360	Mar Min Co.	7⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	20¼	200	do	65¼
100	Pacific Mail s10	108	200	do	64½
350	do	108	2800	M. S. & N. I.	85⅛
100	do	108⅛	3100	do	85
100	do	108⅝	100	do b10	85⅛
100	do c	108½	200	do b30	85¼
200	West. U. Tel.	35⅞	500	do c	85⅛
100	do b30	36	400	do b3	85¼
100	do b3	35⅞	300	Clev. & Tol. ex div.	99¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	400	do	99½
800	do b3	117½	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	99¼
300	Erie R.	74¼	300	do b3	99¼
400	do c	74⅛	500	do	99⅛
1800	do	74⅛	200	do	99
2100	do	74	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	58
800	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co. b10	50⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
1100	do b10	50¼	200	do b10	84¾
200	do	50⅛	800	do	84¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅝	200	do b3	84⅞
100	Quick. Min.	20¼	600	do	84⅞
200	Adams Ex. s30	80	100	do b10	85
100	Mar. Pref.	13	1100	do	85
100	Pacific Mail	111½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87¼
200	do	111¾	400	do	87¼
500	do	111	200	Clev. & T. ex dv. b10	99¼
50	do	111	300	do	99⅛
200	do	111⅛	200	do b15	99¼
100	West. U. Tel.	35½	800	C., R. I. & P.	99⅛
100	do b10	35⅝	200	do b30	99¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¼	400	do b3	99⅛
2100	Erie R.	72¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	58⅛
100	Hud. R. R. b30	132	800	do	58⅜
200	do	131¾	200	do	58⅛
500	Reading R.	96¼	500	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70¼
200	do b15	96⅜	200	do b10	70⅜
1000	do b3	96⅜	400	do	70⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅛	500	do b3	70⅛
200	do	47	300	do s3	70⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr. b10	65			

MONDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold ran down to-day to 133 @133⅛ ₱ cent., with considerable anxiety in the morning to sell at the additional decline. But the price caused a renewed demand for Foreign Exchange from remitters who held off last week, or who have additional sums to send forward by the Cunarder on Wednesday. The business on London late in the day was quite considerable, and the present mail is likely to be a heavy one. The leading drawers, some of whom accepted 110@110⅛ on London for round amounts early in the day advanced their terms to 110⅛@110⅜ before 2 o'clock. The *Russia* on Wednesday will probably take out a large portion of the California Gold and Silver Bars delivered by the *Henry Chauncy* this morning.

The market for Money was dull through the day, and the rates easy to the Stock Brokers, both at Bank and on the Street, at 6@7 ₱ cent., with some exceptions as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. on Government collateral.

There was a fair business done in the Public Funds, but mostly at the counters of the great dealers, of an investment character and on out-of-town orders. Late in the day there was a demand for the 5-20s of 1862, on the higher quotations from London, the steadiness in Gold and firmness in Exchange. Prices were generally the same as on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange was especially excited on Pacific Mail and Erie. In the forenoon the sales of Pacific were large, and prices rapidly on the decline, opening at 110, or 3⅛ ₱ cent. below the last figure of Saturday, and going down to 108 ₱ cent., from which there was a rally at the Second Boards to 110@111⅛ ₱ cent. In Erie the operations in the morning were to the extent of 15,000 or 20,000 shares, and nearly all within 74 @74⅛@73⅞ ₱ cent.; after which the market broke as unexpectedly as it had advanced on Saturday, and the sellers accepted 73@72⅞@72⅝ ₱ cent. This carried down, though not to the same extent, most of the Western Roads, which had been in free demand and very firm through the morning—Northwest Preferred especially so. New-York Central was ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday night; the St. Paul Stocks ⅛ ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern ⅛@1 ₱ cent. Reading continued steady, apparently on out of town orders. The Express Stocks, with the exception of Wells-Fargo, were in good demand, and Western Telegraph sold largely as high as 36 ₱ cent. The Border State Stocks were steady in price, but not active. The National Bank of Commerce has been directed to pay the January coupon on the Missouri Bonds, and is also advised that the remaining seven overdue coupons, 21 ₱ cent., will be funded at an early day into new bonds, having twenty years to run and bearing the same rate of interest. The exchanges will be made and the new bonds countersigned at the Bank in New-York, after the proper blanks and instructions are received, of which prompt notice will be given.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was a better demand for the Western Roads at the close:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Missouris	97¼	97⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108⅛	Northwest	58⅜	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	N. West Pref	70⅞	70⅞
N. Y. Central	117⅞	117⅛	Rock Island	99⅛	99¼
Erie	74⅞	72⅞	Fort Wayne	99⅛	99¼
Hudson	132	131⅜	W. U. Telegraph	35⅞	35⅞
Reading	96⅛	96⅜	St. Paul Pref	64⅞	64⅞
Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅛	Pacific Mail	113⅛	109⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅛	87⅛	American Gold	133⅛	133⅛
Tenn 6s, new	62⅞	63	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., coup., 1868	104	5-20 reg., 1867	103⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	107⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	112
5-20 reg., 1862	104	End. coupon, 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 reg. 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1872	99⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1873	99⅛	Illinois 6s coup. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	99⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1877	99	Tennessee new bds	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan 1878	99	Virginia 6s., ex coup	46⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	99	Virginia 6s, n. b	41⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina n. bds	51⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	97⅛
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	97⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	California 7s	124
Illinois 6s c. '75 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	American Exchange	113
Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	107
Union	114	Metropolitan	131
City	200	Continental	106½
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	105
Dry Dock	160	Marine	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	Commonwealth	105
State of New-York	105½	Park	148
Commerce	117½	Central National	100
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Fourth National	106½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104½
Mercantile	110	Tenth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89½	Lack. & West'n bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1876	112	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	117	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	65
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	95	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Peninsula R. R. bonds	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	86	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

We understand that the three old Express Companies—United States, American and Adams—have entered into a permanent treaty or arrangement with the new Merchants' Union for the mutual conduct of their business in all that relates to the tariff of rates, adjustment of territory and exchange of packages on routes not now occupied in common. The tariff agreed upon is said to be a remunerative one, but not dearer to the business people of New-York and the interior of the country than the scale upon which the Merchants' Union was originally started. There is to be no consolidation of capitals or of earnings, and at the same time the treaty is pledged against all future rivalry or cutting of rates. The documents to these agreeable ends, we understand, were signed by the four Presidents on Saturday. The Wells-Fargo Company have no connexion with the present treaty, as the whole of their business is with the Pacific coast, where it is said they are threatened with opposition, which probably explains the fall in the stock to-day.

The following January half-yearly dividends have been declared by the City Banks:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Central National	5	Bank of America	5
Marine National	6	People's	5
Tradesmen's National	6	Atlantic National	5
Eighth National	5	Market National	5
Fifth National	5	Hanover National	5
New-York National	5	Mer. Exchange National	5
Irving National	4	Chatham National	6
Ninth National	4	Metropolitan National	6
East River National	5	Importers' National	5
N. America National	4	Park National	7
Butchers' National	5	North River	5
Mechanics' National	5		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the first week in December:

1867	$79,034
1866	93,776
Decrease	$14,742

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the second week in December:

1867	$27,609
1866	28,401
Decrease	$792
From January 1:	
1867	$1,213,536
1866	1,130,584
Increase	$82,952

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,202,630 25; total payments, $3,371,884 01; total balance, $103,064,842 30; the receipts include for Customs, $221,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $358,000.

The North River Savings Bank semi-annual dividend is at the rate of six ₱ cent. ₱ annum on all amounts from $5 to $5,000, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 20.

The following letter from Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, was read during the session of the Manufacturers' Convention, in Cleveland, Ohio:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the National Convention of Manufacturers, at Cleveland, on the 18th inst., and regret that my official engagements will not permit my acceptance of the same. With the object of the Convention, however, I am fully in sympathy. When Chairman of the Revenue Commission, in 1865, I obtained such evidence respecting the injurious influence of the so-called industrial taxes, on the progress and development of the country, that I then urged in a report to Congress their immediate reduction, or entire repeal. The same recommendation, fortified by the results of another year's experience, was again made in my report to the Thirty-ninth Congress, as Special Commissioner of the Revenue. In my next report, to be submitted in a few days, I shall renew my recommendation to the same effect, and shall endeavor to submit a practical plan whereby a repeal of all the taxes in question may be made, without in any way impairing the requirements of the Government to meet its obligations for interest and other necessary expenditures.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

The following correspondence between certain gentlemen connected with New-Orleans banking institutions and Mr. CHARLES CASE, appears in the New-Orleans papers:

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1867.

Charles Case, Esq., Receiver of the First National Bank of New-Orleans:

SIR: We, the undersigned, representing claims against the First National Bank of New-Orleans, would beg leave to ask you as to when you are likely to be in a position to declare a dividend to the creditors of said bank. As, also, if compatible with your duties as Receiver, we beg you would inform us as to how much funds you may have realized, thus far, which would be applicable to said dividend. The time, now six months, which has elapsed since the stoppage of the First National Bank, will, we feel, guard us against any imputation of being importunate in thus requesting you for information which interests us and also many of the poor depositors of the First National Bank.

Trusting you will find it convenient to favor us with an early reply, we beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
GEO. JONAS,
President Canal and Banking Company.
R. B. MANNION,
Representing N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London.
JNO. G. GAINES,
President Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of this date, I have to say that I am, and for some time have been engaged in preparing a report of the condition of this bank up to the 1st inst., which report will show all my collections and disbursements to that date, with many other important details. This report is being prepared for the Comptroller of the Currency, but an abstract of it will probably be furnished for the Press, and a copy will be retained by me, which I shall be pleased to submit to any creditor of the bank.

By reference to section 50 of the national currency act it will be seen that I have nothing to do with dividends. The Comptroller declares them and the Treasurer of the United States pays them; at the least the Treasurer alone has the funds to pay them, as I pay all moneys into the United States Treasury as fast as collected.

When the Comptroller will be able to declare a dividend is uncertain.

Not one-half, in number, of the creditors of the bank have as yet made legal proof of their claims. I trust Congress will soon so amend the law as to enable the Comptroller to prescribe a time within which claims shall be proved or barred.

To declare a dividend to the creditors who have thus far proved their claims, would work injustice to many of the poor depositors who are deserving though tardy.

Again, the United States Government sets up a claim against the bank which I have declined to allow. If it is a valid claim it will cover more money than I have as yet collected. Of the nature of this claim I have informed every creditor who has called, as well as of the fact that until its validity shall have been passed upon judicially, no dividend can be declared. The sooner this matter is brought before the Court and decided, the sooner will the Comptroller be able to divide with general creditors.

I have gone as far as I can by declining to allow it. Furthermore, there are large sums, proceeds of sales of cotton, due this bank in Liverpool. Creditors holding the protested sterling of this bank threaten, as I am assured, to institute chancery proceedings in England to detain these funds, and enforce, if possible, payment of their claims in full. It is to be hoped that they will think better of the matter, and desist from a measure which would be as unjust as illegal; but if they do not it may cause serious delay, as I cannot consent, without a contest, to give foreign creditors so great an advantage over those at home.

For these and other reasons I cannot tell you, nor could the Comptroller, when a dividend may be expected.

It is true, as you say, that six months (to a day) have elapsed since the stoppage of this bank. I deeply regret that within that time I have not been able to settle precisely the liabilities of the institution, or collect assets amounting nominally to over $2,000,000.

Some of these assets are not yet due; many others were past due when the bank stopped, and will probably remain so forever. Many more are in suit, and are being pushed to judgment and execution as rapidly as legal machinery will allow. As to all, it should be borne in mind, perhaps, that within the time specified this city has been visited with an epidemic which prostrated over 50,000 of its citizens, exiled temporarily an equal number, consigned over 3,000 to their final rest, and for nearly three months almost literally suspended business. Even yet, as you well know, the city has not recovered from this time of universal gloom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. CASE, Receiver.

To Messrs. GEO. JONAS, President Canal and Banking Company; R. B. MANNION, Esq., representing ROTHSCHILD, London; and JOHN G. GAINES, President Citizens' Bank.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 17th has a review of the Wheat exports of Winona for the year 1867, and also dispatches showing the exports at all the leading points on the river. The aggregate shows a material falling off when compared with the business of the preceding year, which is attributed to a virtual blight upon a large proportion of the growing crop, just as the grain began to mature:

The first exports of wheat from Winona were made in the year 1859, when we shipped 130,000 bushels. Since that period, the trade has assumed mammoth proportions, fairly entitling Winona to rank as one of the most important commercial cities in the Northwest. The business of the present year may be seen from the following statement, gathered from authentic sources:

	Bushels.
Received per Winona and St. Peter Railroad, for various buyers, and shipped direct from Elevator, including flour reduced to wheat	1,859,600
Received otherwise than by rail, and shipped from warehouses, including flour reduced to wheat	489,159
Total of wheat and flour exported	2,348,759

The following table gives a comparative exhibit of the exports of Wheat from Winona for a series of years, commencing with 1859:

Year.	Exports. Bushels.
1859	130,000
1860	405,000
1861	992,133
1862	1,203,161
1863	1,251,830
1864	1,854,795
1865	2,543,146
1866	3,256,482
1867	2,384,759

The *Republican* shows there is a proportionate falling off at all the other important shipping points, and in this connection gives an admonition:

The farmers of Minnesota, if they would not wholly impoverish their soil, remarkable for its natural fertility, must learn before it is too late to change their system of agriculture, and introduce a more general rotation and tillage of crops. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated beyond question, what might have been well understood before, that an exhaustion of the elements necessary to successful wheat culture is rapidly going on, and that the new soil is not being brought under cultivation fast enough to make good the losses in production incident to the wearing out of the old.

From the dispatches sent to the *Republican* by reliable persons, we compile the following table showing shipments from other important points:

Ports.	Bushels.
Red Wing	628,535
Hastings	536,000
Lake City	342,622
Wabashaw	333,704
Minneiskee	205,000
Mendota (Eastward)	60,897
La Crescent	15,200
Pickwick	36,000
Total	2,157,958
Add Winona	2,348,759
Total	4,506,717

From fragmentary returns of various towns on the St. Croix, and the Minnesota Valley, and the Upper Mississippi, added to the figures above given, it is estimated that the aggregate shipments of 1867 of wheat, including flour, amounted to about seven million bushels. The best judges think this is a liberal estimate. The amount now in the hands of the producers is variously estimated from three to four millions.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1867.

22d-st., s. s., 178 w. Madison-av., 26.3x98.9	$25,000
69th-st., n. s., 205 e. 4th-av., 100x200.10; 4th-av., e. s., 75 s. 70th-st., 25x105	45,000
78th-st., s. s., 150 w. 11th-av., 102.2x250	23,000
S. e. cor. 12th-av. and 78th-st., 102.2x400	37,000
40th-st., s. s., 125 w. Madison-av., 30x98.9	70,000
S. w. cor. Broadway and 55th-st., (2 lots) 52x98	30,000
131st-st., s. s., 125 e. 12th-av., (3 lots,) 75x99.11	2,900
33d-st., s. s., 240 w. 1st-av., 20x98.9	9,000
38th-st., s. s., 134 w. 3d-av., 21 6x98.9	25,000
2d-av., e. s., 85 s. 55th-st., 20x64	14,000
S. w. corner 4th-av. and 76th-st., 100x102.2; 53d-st., s. s., 200 e. 3d-av., 20x90	12,000
56th-st., n. s., 100 w. 5th-av., 150x200.10	3,510
4th-av., e. s., 81 n. 38th-st., 17x115	35,000
56th-st., n. s., 100 w. 5th-av., 150x200.10	100,000
38th-st., s. s., 116 w. 7th-av., 16.8x98 9	10,000
38th-st., n. s., 510 8th-av., 20.7x98.9	10,000
Irving-place., e. s., 63 s. 16th-st., 20x80	12,000
10th-st., n. s., 53 w. Greenwich-av., 31x61	13,000
323 e. from corner of 4th-av. and 110th-st., 18.9x100	12,000
323 e. from corner 4th-av. and 109th-st., 18.9x100.11	10,000
104th-st., s. s., 100 w. 10th-av., (2 lots,) 50x100.11	2,000
105th-st., s. s., 125 e. 5th-av., 6 lots, 150x100.11	11,000
Perry-st., n. s., 175 e. Bleecker-st., 19x95	4,185
No. 233 East 11th-st., 18.9x94.8	7,600
47th-st., s. s., 180 w. 1st-av., 20x100.5	11,000
S. e. cor. 5th-av. and 105th-st., 5 lots, 125x100.11	26,500
Nos. 152½ and 154 Norfolk-st., 25x100	[illegible]
3d-av., w. s., 27 s. 70th-st., 3 lots, 75x100	22,500
N. e. cor. 116th-st. and 6th-av., 25.2x100	3,000

LEASES RECORDED.

18th-st., s. s., 181 e. 1st-av., 6 years	250
No. 507 West 43d-st., 3 years and 6 months	900
51st., s. s., 216 w. 5th-av., 22x100, 21 years	316

BROOKLYN, DEC. 23.

Howard-av., e. s., 98 n. Douglas-st., 25x100	$150
Pacific-st., n. s., 205 w. Franklin-av., 100x100	4,350
Hooper-st., s. s., 291 e. Bedford-av., 44.8x110	2,500
Quincy-st., s. s., 100 w. Yates-av., 100x100	3,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 80 s. President-st., 20x100	1,600
Carroll-st., s. s., 188 n. w. Third-av., 24x150	2,000
Eldert-av., w. s., 100 n. Broadway, 25x99	175
S. e. corner Fulton and Schenectady av., 100x200	8,500
Fifth-st., n. w. s., 50 s. w. North-ninth-st., 25x100	2,350
N. e. corner Nevins and Schemerhorn sts., 25x75	6,000
Scholes-st., s. s., 150 e. Union-av., 25x100	5,500
Powers-st., n. s., 142 w. Smith-st., 8.4x100	400
Greene-av., n. s., 400 w. Patchen-av., 150x200	4,800
Patchen-st., w. s., 75 s. Halsey-st., 75x100	900
Leases.	
N. e. corner Washington and Water sts., 5 years	$550

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	147
Flour, bbls	5,767	Malt, bushels	1,250
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	4,117	Cut Meats, pkgs	855
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs	724
Corn, bushels	13,442	Beef, tcs. and bbls	250
Rye, bushels	30	Whisky, bbls	267
Oats, bushels	4,208	Petroleum, bbls	306

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 25@ $8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs	$9 00@$9 25	$8 25@$8 50	$8 25@$8 50
Pearl	10 50@ 10 75	12 00@ 12 25	10 37@ 10 50

COAL—Has been inactive but firm.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Liv'p'l Orrel, ₱ ton 2,240 lbs	$14 50@$15 00	— —@$15 00
Liverpool House Cannel	18 00@ 20 00	18 00@ 19 00
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs	6 00@ 8 00	6 25@ 7 50

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Java at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c @20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866. —Gold—	1867.
Java ₱ lb	28c. @29c.	24½c.@25½c.	25½c.@26½c.
Rio ₱ lb	17½c.@20c.	15c. @18c.	12c. @17c.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and has been weaker and irregular in price, to-day, closing heavily. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,700 bales, including 1,785 bales to shippers, 915 bales to spinners, and none to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	14 @14½
Good Ordinary	14	14½	14½@15
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛@15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15⅞	16 @16½
Good Middling	17	17	17½@18

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Middlings, ₱ lb	81@82	117@120	51@53	33@35	15⅜@16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	16,720
Receipts preceding week	21,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	202,051
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	656,024
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Wednesday	8,196
Exports since Sept. 1	115,811
Exports since Jan. 1	427,568
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	661,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	304,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	298,000

DRY GOODS—The jobbing and retail trade continues moderately active for the season, but otherwise there is very little movement.

Prices of Domestics in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Shirtings, Brown, ₱ yard	16½c.@22c.	9c. @15c.
Shirtings, Bleached, ₱ yard	15c. @42c.	12c. @27½c.
Sheetings, Brown, ₱ yard	16½c.@22c.	9c. @15c.
Cotton Jeans, ₱ yard	15c. @30c.	14c. @18c.
Flannel, ₱ yard	32½c.@55c.	25c. @62c.
Canton Flannels, ₱ yard	22½c.@45c.	15c. @36c.

EGGS—Have been in fair request and buoyant in price.

Prices of Eggs in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
State and Jersey, ₱ dozen	37c. @39c.	39c. @41c.
Western, ₱ dozen	35c. @37c.	37c. @39c.
Canada, ₱ dozen	36c. @37c.	30c. @32c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@ $10 75; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 20
Extra State	9 50@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 90@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour is dull but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in more request at $4 75@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with more firmness, on a rather better demand, partly speculative. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 29½; No. 3 do. at $2 22; Amber State on private terms, and White California at $3 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been a trifle stronger in price, and in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at $1 37½c.@$1 40 for poor to strictly prime old Mixed Western, in store; $1 40½ for Fair do., afloat; $1 37½@$1 40 for new Mixed Western, afloat, and $1 39@$1 40 for ordinary White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite scarce. Small lots of State changed hands at $1 78 ₱ bushel. Barley has been sold to the extent of 7,500 bushels State, from cars, at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel; market firm. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been rather more actively sought after at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 Western, (chiefly in store,) at 84c.@85c. in store, and 86c.@ 86½c. afloat, ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Superfine State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$8 50@$10 20	$8 30@$9 20
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 40@ 12 18	9 50@ 10 75
Superfine West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	8 50@ 10 20	8 30@ 9 20
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	9 35@ 16 50	9 40@ 15 50
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	12 75@ 15 00	Nominal
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	11 20@ 16 50	9 85@ 15 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 25@ 7 75	7 50@ 9 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	4 90@ 5 25	5 75@ 6 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 85@ 3 25	2 80@ 3 25
Red and Am. Wheat, ₱ bush.	2 00@ 3 15	2 18@ 3 80
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 05@ 1 15	1 37½@1 40½
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 15@ 1 35	1 75@ 2 80
Barley, ₱ bushel	75@ 1 20	1 75@ 2 10
Oats, ₱ bushel	61@ 69	84@ 86½

Stocks of Grain in New-York at the Close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat, bushels	1,807,356	2,940,108	1,715,302	1,778,535
Corn, bushels	464,414	4,101,704	3,060,042	1,526,021
Rye, bushels	212,298	518,488	492,398	194,830
Barley, bushels	304,164	1,000,897	1,680,375	357,886
Oats, bushels	3,018,301	2,946,842	2,430,434	2,769,582
Peas	......	......	......	8,200
Malt	......	......	......	92,507

HAY—North River continues in fair request and buoyant at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@ $1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@87½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the Close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
N. River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs	75c.@95c.	95c.@$1 35	$1 15@$1 60

HIDES—Have been quiet at about previous prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the Close of

	1866. Gold.	1867. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb	19c @22c.	18c.@19½c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	17c.@17½c.	18½c.@18¾c.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@ 50c., and Foreign 45c.@65c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@ 40c.; good to prime, 45c.@55c.; choice to fancy, 55c. @65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@ 50c., ₱ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York at close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
New, ₱ lb	30c.@52½c.	25c.@55c.	35c.@65c.	20c.@65c.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request at drooping prices.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Oak, light and med., ₱ lb	31c.@44c.	38c.@46c.
Hemlock, light and med., ₱ lb	29c.@33c.	25c.@29c.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@88c. ₱ gallon.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
New-Orleans, ₱ gal	$1 10@$1 25	75c.@88c.	65c.@88c.
Cuba, ₱ gal	40@ 55	40c.@55c.	30c.@48c.

METALS—Have been in slack demand and depressed in price.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ₱ lb	— 26 @ — 27	— 21 @ — 21½
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	96 00 @105 00	85 00 @ 90 00
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	48 00 @ 50 00	36 00 @ 39 00
Iron, Sh't, Eng., ₱ lb	— 6½@ — 6	— 5 @ — 7
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs	*6 62½@ 7 12½	*6 50 @ 6 75
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb	— *6¼@ — 6½	— *6¼@ — 6½
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb	— *23 @ — 23½	— *25½@ — 26
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb	— *21½@ — 22½	— *24 @ — 24½
Tin, Plates, ₱ box	9 75 @ 13 00	8 87½@ 11 50
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb	— 12 @ — 12½	— 11 @ — 11½

* Gold price.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 90; Resin at $2 50@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $3 50 ₱ bbl.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Crude Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs	$5 75 @$6 00	$3 75@$3 90
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	69 @ 71	50@ 52½
Tar, ₱ bbl	2 12½@ 2 62½	2 50@ 3 25
Resin, ₱ 280 lbs	4 50 @11 00	2 50@ 6 23

OILS—Have been very quiet, to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@ 80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c. @75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@1 05 ₱ gallon.

Prices of Oil in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Crude Whale, ₱ gallon	$1 20@$1 25	$0 68@$0 70
Bleached Whale, ₱ gallon	1 30@ 1 35	0 78@ 0 80
Crude Sperm, ₱ gallon	2 55@ 2 60	2 10@ 2 15
Unbleached Sperm, ₱ gallon	2 90@ 3 00	2 30@ 2 32½
Lard Oil, ₱ gallon	1 00@ 1 30	1 00@ 1 20
Red Oil, ₱ gallon	0 70@ 1 00	0 60@ 0 75
Linseed Oil, ₱ gallon	1 30@ 1 33	1 02@ 1 05
Olive Oil, ₱ gallon	1 65@ 1 70	1 75@ —

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand at 10c.@10½c. for crude, in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do., in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for refined, in bond, and 44½c.@ 45½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Crude, ₱ gallon	18½c.@19½c.	16c. @16½c.
Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon	36c. @31c.	23c. @23½c.
Refined, free, ₱ gallon	4.c. @45c.	44½c.@45½c.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand has been moderate. Prices have been generally very firm.

Prices of Vegetables in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	$1 75@3 00	$4 00@5 25
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl	4 00@5 00	5 00@6 50
Onions, ₱ bbl	1 50@3 00	5 50@6 00
Cabbage, ₱ hundred	5 00@6 00	5 00@9 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	—@1 00	2 25@2 50

POULTRY AND GAME.—Business has been fairly active, rates firmer.

Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	17@ 18	12@ 15
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	12@ 14	10@ 12
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb	12@ 14	12@ 15
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	17@ 20	14@ 16
Partridge, ₱ pair	$1 00@$1 12	$1 00@ —
Quails, ₱ dozen	3 00@ 3 75	2 75@$3 75
Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	40@ 3 50	2 [illegible]@ 3 75
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 12	1 00@ 1 25

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $20 80@$20 90, closing at $20 90, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $21 50 for thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. for forward delivery, including Old Mess, January, seller's option, at $20 87@ $20 90, New Mess, same terms, at $22 25, New Mess, February, seller, at $22 50, and March, $22 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand, and firm. Sales equal to 118 pkgs. on private terms for short rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland. Lard is dull at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¼c. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 8½c.@8¾c., for City, and 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c., for country, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $29@$35, and India Mess at $31@ $38 50, ₱ tce.; sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 115 bbls. Butter is in request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$18 62@$20 50	$20 80 @$20 90
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	17 00@ 17 50	18 00 @ 18 50
Cut Meats, ₱ lb	— 9@ — 12	— 8 @ — 12½
Plain Mess Beef, ₱ bbl	12 00@ 17 50	12 00 @ 18 00
Lard, ₱ lb	— 11@ — 12½	— 12½@ — 13
State Butter, ₱ lb	— 20@ — 50	— 38 @ — 48
Cheese, ₱ lb	— 8@ — 17	— 8 @ — 16½

RICE—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs	$8 75@$9 50	$8 50 @$9 50
East India	9 25@ 9 50	*6 25 @ 6 50

*Gold.

SALT—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

Price in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Liverpool ground, ₱ sack	$1 90@— —	$1 95@$2 00
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	55@— —	— 48@ — 50

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day, though without quotable change in price. Sales since our last 210 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.
Cuba, ₱ lb	8c. @11½c.	11c. @11½c.
New-Orleans, ₱ lb	9½c. @13c.	— @ —
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	8½c. @11½c.	11½c. @13½c.
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb	12½c. @15c.	14c. @16½c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 152,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@ 11½c.; 86,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 55,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at declining prices.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Hyson, ₱ lb	$1 10@$1 60	80c.@$1 65	90c.@$1 50
Oolong, ₱ lb	90c.@ 1 70	80c.@ 1 20	65c.@ 1 60
Souchong, ₱ lb	60c.@ 1 50	70c.@ 1 05	62c.@ 1 55

TOBACCO—Has been dull at former quotations.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Kentucky, ₱ lb	6c @ 30c.	4c.@ 22c.	6c.@ 20c.
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb	70c.@$1 25	70c.@$1 50	75c.@$1 20

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and unsettled.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Domestic, ₱ gal.	$2 27@$2 28	$2 20@$2 35	@ —30c.*

*In bond.

WOOL—Has been in lively request since our last, and buoyant in price.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.	1867.
American Fleece, ₱ lb	50c.@80c.	40c.@65c.	35c.@55c.
American Pulled, ₱ lb	45c.@75c.	30c.@55c.	27c.@50c.

FREIGHTS—More activity has been noted in the way of engagements for Liverpool, but little has been done for other ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 950 bales Cotton, chiefly by steamer, at ½d.@ 9-16d. ₱ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn at 5½d. by sail, and 6½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 600 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d. by sail, and 3s. 6d. by steamer, ₱ bbl.; also, by steamer, 200 tierces Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce. 60 boxes Bacon and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool, at the close of

	1866. s. d. s. d.	1867. s. d. s. d.
Cotton, ₱ lb	— 7-32@ — ¼	— ¼ @ — ⅜
Flour, ₱ bbl	1 9 @ 2 0	2 2 @ 2 6
Grain, ₱ bushel	3½ @ — 4	— 5¼@ — —
Heavy Goods, ₱ ton	10 — @12 6	20 — @ 30 —

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE ESTATE of 1,442 bottles of fine old wines and liquors, vintage 1830 and 1833 to 1854, many years in bottles. The sale will commence with the above goods, after which we shall offer several lines of old wines, brandies, &c., in demijohns and cases, including several choice lots imported in cases; also, ullage cask of old Caol Ila Scotch whisky, cognac brandies, Irish whisky, &c.; several lines high grade champagne, hocks, &c.

From a personal acquaintance with the late owner of this stock, as well as a careful examination of the goods, we are enabled to recommend them to our friends, and to fully guarantee them.

Every article fully guaranteed like sample, and according to description.

ALSO,

A few lines of bottled goods from a private stock.

NO OTHER GOODS ADMITTED.

ALSO,

A small invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of Paulina Operas, Cabinet Concha, Cabanas Brenas, Morante Operas, and other fine brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,

at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries" Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS

by favorite American and European Artists.

They will be on exhibition free,

DAY AND EVENING,

on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock,

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ALSO,

A CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated artists.

ALSO,

Rich fancy goods, clocks, &c., bronze group and figures, and silver plated ware, fancy soap, &c. ALSO, Japanese fancy goods, to be sold for account of Sanitary Fair.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:

House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.

Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
Executors.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR SALESROOMS, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock: ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS, FINE LIBRARY WORKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, FANCY ARTICLES, PICTURES, &c., embracing many superb English and American publications, in expensive bindings, suitable for presents and for libraries. Also, a MAGIC LANTERN, with slides; a STEREOPTICON, with 25 glass views; a PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA and LENS, on an operating stand, in perfect order, with apparatus and glass plates. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on view.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,

P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 7 PINE-ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BOTH occurring on Wednesday, our usual auction day, we shall sell on the following day (Thursday) in each week, DEC. 26, 1867, AND JAN. 2, 1868, our usual assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising almost every kind of WOMEN'S, MEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTON.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, within the store—
400 half-boxes Layer's prime old Fruit.
1,000 quarter-boxes Layer's prime old Fruit.
1,000 packages Raisins, stained.
20 cases old Figs.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
25 bags Walnuts.
7 bags Almonds.
Also, 500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, TOYS, &C.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: An elegant assortment of toys, fancy goods, rich Parisian fancy and toilet articles, china dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, jewelry, &c., &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, AARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, of the City and County of New-York, and the State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 24, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER FINCH, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

DEC. 23, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON MIGEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 24, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. WARING, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George D. Waring in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1867.

d24-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of EDWARD N. EBBETS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward N. Ebbets, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and the second and third meetings of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. d10-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin O. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

EDW. GEBHARD, Solicitor, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York City. d17-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Before John Fitch, Esq.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 26th day of December, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d21-1aw2wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HENNESSY, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Hennessy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d24-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Kimball, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee,
At the office of Jackson & Beaman, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City. d24-1aw3wTu

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—DROPPED IN THE SUB-TREASURY Building coupons of United States 1881 bonds as follows:

38,066 to 38,090, 25 coupons of $30 each	$750
22,159 to 22,178, 20 coupons of $30 each	600
87,013 to 87,015, 3 coupons of $30 each	90
110,457, 1 coupon	30
2,296 1 coupon	30
Coupons	$1,500

All payable 1st January, 1868.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same as their payment has been stopped.

The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to the subscriber.

REUNE MARTIN, No. 29 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A LADY'S GOLD and enameled hunting case WATCH, "Vacheron & Constantin, No. 93,530," with gold chain and locket attached. The finder will please return the same to No. 209 West 25th-st., or to No. 24 Broad-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

$7 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, ABOUT dusk, in a 2d-av. steam-car, a small leather SATCHEL. The above reward will be paid for the satchel and contents by E. L. SMITH, at No. 948 2d-av., near 61st-st.

LOST—A SABLE FUR VICTORINE. IF THE gentleman who picked it up on the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway will leave it at No. 166 Fulton-st., with WM. DURYEA, he will be suitably rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S STANDARD PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS

Totally exclude cold, wind, rain and drafts from doors and windows of every description. Those invaluable Strips, having stood the test of six years on some of the most superb public and private buildings in the United States and Canadas, need no further recommendation.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

NO. 62 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Agents wanted South and West.

CHRISTMAS PRIZE BEEF, VEAL AND SOUTH-DOWN MUTTON.—The annual exhibition by T. LAWRENCE is now open at Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Centre Market. The Prize Beeves were fattened by Harvey Hicks, Bourbon County, Ky., and the Albany *Argus* says: "They were the best ten ever seen together in the Albany Cattle Market, and could scarcely be excelled for weight, fineness of quality, and symmetry of proportion." The South-down Mutton was raised on Central Park, and were the admiration of all visitors.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

FINE OLD SILVER—A FEW PIECES, CITY made, for sale by ALBERT GATES, No. 165 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE. Mlle. Reilies in both plays.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and LITTLE DEWDROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

France and Italy are negotiating for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at shall be submitted to the approval of the other Powers of Europe. Meantime, NAPOLEON is considering the advisability of ordering the French troops remaining at Civita Vecchia to return to Rome.

The members of the Italian Ministry have tendered their resignation, subject, however, to the acceptance of the King. The new Ministry, it is reported, will probably be organized under Marshal DURANDO, although it is also asserted that RATAZZI will resume the Premiership.

The Italian National Parliament will at an early day vote to reaffirm its declaration that the City of Rome belongs to Italy as the capital of the nation. The same body, by a recent vote, refused to pay the interest on the debt of the Provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those Provinces were annexed to the Kingdom. The French Government, in a note sent to Florence, has protested against this action.

The Pope, in an allocution recently congratulated his hearers on the defeat of GARIBALDI and the preservation of the Holy See from a great danger.

M. ACCOLAS, and other members of a secret political society recently dissolved by the Paris Police, have been sentenced to imprisonment.

A London dispatch asserts that there is a wide-spread and ever-increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish, as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. The *Times* expresses the hope that Parliament, in its next session, will discuss the claims of Ireland. Meanwhile, the Government is taking precautionary measures against an outbreak, and has largely increased the Police force of the metropolis.

The question of the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the vote of the colonists in January next.

GENERAL.

The Nailers' Union, which embraces all the workmen in Pittsburgh, Penn., and its neighborhood, and the contiguous portions of Ohio and West Virginia, has agreed, at a convention in Pittsburgh, to accept the scale of prices offered by the mill-owners, and all the nail-mills will resume business immediately after the holidays. Not more than three or four are now in operation. The reduction accepted by the workmen amounts to 16⅔ per cent. on the old scale.

On Saturday morning last Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, member of Congress from Ohio, was murdered at his residence in Marysville by his insane son. The deed was committed with an ax. Subsequently the murderer inflicted severe wounds upon his younger brother with the same weapon. Mr. HAMILTON had but just returned home from Washington.

On Sunday night a burglar attempted to rob the Merrimac National Bank at Haverill, Mass. A town watchman, hearing an explosion in the bank, attempted to enter, when he was shot dead by the burglar, who then escaped.

The Governor of New-Jersey has refused to pardon WELSH, the murderer of PATRICK TORMAY, and the unfortunate man is to be executed on the 2d of January.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. An ordinance to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of licenses therefor was presented by the Special Committee on the subject and laid over. Resolutions to pay each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $1,000, and the same sum to the President of the Board of Aldermen, were adopted. The Comptroller was directed to purchase a verified copy of the Harbor Commissioners' map of the bulkhead line. A resolution by Mr. NORTON was adopted, calling on the Mayor to notify the Street-cleaning Contractor that he must comply with the terms of the contract and keep the cross-walks free from snow. A resolution directing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct bridges over the cut in Fourth-avenue, at Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, was adopted.

The trial of MARGARET WELSH, *alias* Fanny Wright, upon the charge of killing Officer ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, late of the Eighth Precinct, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner was sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to imprisonment for life at Sing Sing.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the case of CHAS. T. WHEYBREN, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., imprisoned for non-payment of a militia fine, Judge GILBERT decided that the Militia law is constitutional, and a *habeas corpus* could not properly be issued.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution to publish 10,000 copies of the Corporation Manual was laid over. A communication from the Mayor, relating to the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A locomotive boiler exploded at the depot, at Reading, Penn., yesterday, instantly killing the engineer and wounding the fireman so seriously that he subsequently died.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, and arranged for the holding of primary elections in the several districts to elect delegates to the General Committee for the coming year on Friday evening, Dec. 27. Reports from the Executive Committee relating to alleged difficulties in the Republican organizations in the Second and Eighth Districts and the report of the Treasurer were submitted.

The 247th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by the New-England Society, last evening, by the usual dinner at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street. Many distinguished persons were present, and addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. CHOATE, and by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Gen. SICKLES, Gen. SHERMAN, Mayor HOFFMAN and others.

The case of ELY & JOYCE *vs.* the Board of County Canvassers, in which the relators seek for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Board to canvass the votes for Supervisor, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge LEONARD. The decision was reserved.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday, by the Supreme Court in the case of WM. CAMPBELL *vs.* LOTTIE CAMPBELL.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was quite dull as a rule, yesterday. Prices of Cotton were easier; of Breadstuffs, buoyant; of Pork, higher, and of Dressed Hogs, lower. A fair amount of freight was engaged for Liverpool.

As usual at the end of the year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of, in most instances, each of the last two years. At the close of last year, gold was quoted at 131¼@132¼, yesterday at 133@133⅜. These specie quotations should be heeded, in examining the tables which we publish, and which embody only currency values, save in the few exceptional cases distinctly pointed out in our report.

Transactions, yesterday, at the cattle market were dull, with depressed prices. There was a heavy supply of thin and poor cattle on sale. A few of the Christmas beeves were sold for 20c.@21c. ℔ lb., net weight. All other grades were sold for nearly ½c. lower than the last week's quotations. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@16c. The poorest lots, 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Prime steers, 15c.@17c. A lot of the Christmas bullocks, the finest that were ever seen in New-York, and some South Down sheep that have been fattened on Central Park, and some choice veals, are now on exhibition, at No. 14 Centre Market. They are too beautiful to slaughter. Good sheep are in fair request, selling at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. The market was quiet yesterday. A few of the last droves sold at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. The best lots of Christmas sheep were sold for 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Common to fair lots, 4c.@5½c. ℔ lb. Lambs about the same price as old sheep. The swine market is depressed. Trade opened active yesterday, but closed dull, with some thirty car loads of hogs unsold. Prices are $6 87½@$7 12½ for heavy corn-fed hogs. Medium, $6 62½@$6 87½. Common hogs, $6 40@$6 60 ℔ hundred. There is an increased demand for prime veals at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Common, 5c.@7c. Fair veals, 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The "Mystery" of Gen. Grant's Reserve.

Ancient and modern literature are ransacked in vain, it seems, to find either a precedent or a parallel to "GRANT's reticence." On Friday the *World* convincingly showed why GRANT was *not* like BURKE; on Monday it showed with equal success that he *is* like his great namesake, the Ulysses of HOMER. Sometimes we are told that GRANT is the Sphynx of America. But then the Sphynx's puzzle was solved, at last, while no Œdipus has been found for the Sphynx of the War Department. William the Silent suggests a name for historic comparison—but it is a name only, as any reader of MOTLEY knows. Hamlet beset by Rosecrans and Guildenstern, "going about to get the wind of him," might stand for a simile to GRANT badgered by the reporters, and pestered by pumping politicians. But there is nothing either melancholy or melodramatic about Gen. GRANT, whose taciturnity comports, it should seem, with good humor, good sense, good digestion, good sleep, we dare say undisturbed by ghosts, either of his own or anybody else's father, and, by day, a good eye to business, and a shut eye to political wire-pulling.

We shall not, as the *World* advises, adopt and "adorn the parallel" of Ulysses, now that it has "modestly suggested it;" nor shall we accept either its Bingley or its Ben Jonson for a similar purpose of gilding what is already gold refined. We shall insist on producing out of the classic *armoire*, and dusting for use, an additional personage, by way of historic comparison. We insist that GRANT is the modern Harpocrates. Like the old Ithacan, we confess, GRANT has been "much-enduring," especially since he has been pounced upon for the Presidency. Like the ancient Ulysses, too, he has made a journey full of perils, to wit: his railroad travels soon after the war, and during the "Era of Railroad Disasters," which were beset with more personal dangers than anything the Odyssey records. But Ulysses, though "artful" and "full of wiles," was not "mysteriously silent," like this phenomenon at Washington. Horus-Harpocrates, however, as any schoolboy knows from his Ovid, was a most mysteriously silent and secretive person. He was decidedly the Grant of antiquity. Whether he was also the despair of Egyptian editors, (we believe he was the God of Silence for Egypt—the *World* will correct us if our memory fails,) history does not declare; but doubtless he badly puzzled the Press of that day. The imperturbable Harpocrates was figured by the poets and sculptors with one finger on his lips, indicative of secrecy; the imperturbable GRANT is figured by modern journalists and romancers with a never-absent cigar in *his* lips, indicative, probably, of the same quality. The classic age lacked the Virginia herb of placid silence, and was compelled to resort to such feeble roundabout emblems as it had. In short, whoever will look into the subject, will find that GRANT is the modern Horus-Harpocrates.

Have we got any nearer the solution yet? The trouble seems to be that, in all these elaborate resorts to mythology or history, to Heathendom or Christendom, to Homer, Hamlet or Harpocrates, for parallels—we get our parallel and nothing else. The *World* seems to regard the explanation of Gen. GRANT's position, which we attempted the other day, as forced; we do not think it to be so, but at all events it can hardly be less satisfactory than one which confessedly guides the reader into a mystery "more impenetrable than ever." We own to never having seen anything either startling or "mysterious" in Gen. GRANT's reserve. It has seemed to us the natural habit of the man, and one peculiarly befitting a soldier, who, having by his own ability worked his way to the very top of his profession in this country, feels that he needs not push himself into the paths of ante-Presidential intrigue. The supreme legislative power with regard to reconstruction is in Congress; the supreme executive power in the President; and Gen. GRANT is the keeper of neither. Whenever Gen. GRANT has been officially interrogated with regard to any specific act, either of Congress or the President, he has responded with the frankness of a soldier and a man. We do not see why, in addition, he should follow the example of Presidential candidates eager for the support of this and the other party, in obtruding his opinions upon matters which are beyond his control now, and which, even when President, it is not likely that he will ever be called upon to influence or decide.

The South and the Situation—Mr. Hill's Letter.

Our strictures on the unyielding character of Southern conservatism are met by Mr. B. H. HILL with a recital of the sufferings endured by the South, and the concessions which its people are alleged to have already made. We are asked to credit them with the amount of property-depreciation resulting from the war, and with the surrender, on compulsion, of cherished principles of government. The renunciation of the doctrine of secession and the abandonment of secession ordinances—the acquiescence in emancipation and the repudiation of rebel debts—and the extension of civil equality to the freedmen are incidents to which Mr. HILL appeals as evidence that those for whom he speaks have recognized "the altered circumstances of the times."

The tone and manner of Mr. HILL's statement exemplify the blunder which vitiates his reasoning. He speaks as though the instances enumerated were voluntary concessions on the part of the South—concessions which it might have rightfully withheld, and which should, therefore, be estimated highly as gratuitous sacrifices to Northern feeling. "We have yielded," "we consented," "we gave up," "we agreed," "we have paid heavy taxes"—are phrases used to convey the idea of Southern magnanimity, as though the acts to which they severally refer were acts which the South might have refused to perform had it chosen to stand upon its dignity. The same error pervades another hypothesis which Mr. HILL employs in the course of his argument. Show me, he says, a single demand preferred "as a condition on which the Southern States and people should lay down their arms and remain in the Union" which has not been "promptly and without hesitation complied" with.

All this would be very cogent *if* the termination of the war proceeded from negotiation, or in any degree implied the virtue of surrender on the side of the South. But Mr. HILL cherishes a delusion when he supposes that this version of the case will ever be entertained. The Southern soldiers laid down their arms because they were unable to continue the contest; and the Southern States made the concessions which Mr. HILL parades for their justification simply under duress. They "yielded" what they could not keep, "consented" to what they were willing but unable to resist. and generally did what a superior force obliged them to do, and no more. The fact that in certain of the States civil equality was conceded to the negro only in name—that he remained ineligible as witness or juror—and that as a rule his chance of obtaining justice in the courts was little more than nominal, sufficiently refutes Mr. HILL's declaration that they "actually and in good faith did give equal protection before the law and absolute civil equality" to the freedmen. A semblance of the gift there may have been, but its good faith has been too often disproved by experience to be admitted save in exceptional cases.

Of course, we neither deny nor misapprehend the ruin and humiliation of the South. So far as its people are concerned, we admit that if suffering is an atonement for sin, secession has been amply atoned for. But as a matter of argument, or a plea of right, the circumstance is inadmissible. The sufferings of the Southern people do not entitle them to dictate terms of restoration to the Union. The mortification they have endured—the yielding which has been forced upon them—does not warrant them in insisting that they shall be unconditionally reinvested with power, or in protesting against terms prescribed by Congress in the interest of the country. The propriety or wisdom of some of these terms is a different affair. Our opinions on that point might not, perhaps, differ very widely from Mr. HILL's. But as a question of right he altogether fails to maintain his position. For the South is no more entitled "to credit for acquiescing in emancipation and the other measures which he specifies than for agreeing to the stipulations which Gen. GRANT dictated. Those stipulations were military, merely, and confer no political status whatever; and it is useless for Mr. HILL to make them the ground of opposition to subsequent legislation.

What can he hope to gain by opposition? The task of circumscribing "the consequences of the war" has not been intrusted to him, nor is it likely to be. Whether he and those who act with him admit the right of Congress to pass Reconstruction laws or not, really makes no difference. The power is in other hands. And Congress, which wields it, will not be diverted from its purposes by an opposition which aims at unconditional restoration, and would prolong the dominion of caste by applying the doctrine that "this is a white man's government." This doctrine the Georgia Conservatives indorsed, and it pervades all Mr. HILL's reasoning against the working of the Reconstruction law. He gives up not a hair's-breadth on this subject. He has not a word to say in favor of impartial suffrage, or the application of tests of intelligence or property to white and black alike. The color of the skin furnishes his dividing line. And in utter obliviousness of the obstacles which render the universal disfranchisement of the blacks now impossible, he persists in protesting against any invasion of his favorite doctrine. Of what avail can this be? It will not turn Congress from its course. It will not contribute to the overthrow of the policy which Congress is enforcing. But it will form an argument against concessions to a party that ignore the realities around them, and will render them powerless when the time for exerting a moderating influence over the final work of revision shall arrive. Neither the Conventions nor the Republican leaders have shown themselves indifferent to the claims of Southerners who have in any manner helped reconstruction; but we may be sure that neither will heed remonstrances which start with the charge of usurpation against Congress and end with the avowal of a determination to disturb its settlement whenever that event becomes possible.

Mr. HILL's reliance is upon Northern intervention. We advise him not to trust too much to that. The Northern people have a dislike of extremists; but their aversion to the crotchets of Mr. SUMNER, or the malignity of WENDELL PHILLIPS, is not strong enough to drive them into the arms of Mr. HILL or Gen. WRIGHT. In the end, perhaps, some modification of the more harsh or extravagant provisions of the law may be practicable—we know that it will be expedient. But Mr. HILL would be more likely to promote the change by accepting the fundamental facts of reconstruction as irreversible, than by persistence in the bitter, unqualified opposition which characterizes the main body of Southern Conservatives.

Southern Policy of Inaction.

The Mobile *Times* is remonstrating vigorously against the "policy of inaction" which has been adopted by the Southern people of late. It points to the result of this policy in October, when all the States, in consequence of it, voted for Conventions by overwhelming majorities. It urges them now to organize themselves and prepare to contest, by political action, whatever there may be in the measures proposed which they do not like. This is sensible advice, and the *Times* can now reinforce it by pointing to what Congress is doing in consequence of the refusal of the Southern whites to vote. A bill has already passed the House, and will undoubtedly become a law, by which a majority of those actually *voting*—instead of a majority of the registered voters—will suffice for the adoption of the Constitution in the Southern States.

While this action has undoubtedly been taken in retaliation for the recusance of the South, it is not easy to contest its substantial justice. Voting in every State which has, or pretends to have a Republican Government, is a *duty* as well as a right; and those who, having the right, will not perform the duty, cannot complain of any injustice they may suffer. In a community where the people constitute the ruling power, government of right belongs to those who will perform the duties connected with it; and those who will not do this, must be content to accept the action and obey the laws of those who will.

The Southern whites allege that they will be out-voted by the blacks. Perhaps they will; but this is no reason for their refusing to vote at all. The Republican Party in this City, and the Democratic Party in New-England and elsewhere, have been pretty certain, for several years past, of being out-voted at every election; but they never thought of alleging that as a reason for sitting down in sulky silence and refusing to have anything to do with politics. But the plea is not necessarily true—though it would be futile if it were. There are but two or three Southern States in which the blacks have a majority of the votes, and even in them a vigorous, active, persistent, organized canvass on the part of the whites, with their superior wealth, culture, experience and political sagacity, ought to give them a reasonable control of political affairs. In all the other States it is quite certain they can have such control whenever they choose to take it; and if they don't choose, they have only themselves to blame.

But this is but an incidental feature of the case; it does not touch the principle involved. The Southern people may rely upon it, they will *never* better their condition by inaction,—still less by sullenly holding themselves aloof from political affairs. They may have reasons for complaint; they may have suffered injustice at the hands of the General Government, though it will not be easy, in view of their rebellion, to awaken any very strong sympathy on this score in the public mind;—but in any case, and under any circumstances, they have nothing whatever to gain by such a course as they seem inclined to pursue. Whenever they look their condition fully in the face, and make up their minds to meet it boldly, wisely and in a manly temper, they will find friends to help them both at home and elsewhere. But the men of modern days do not, any more than the gods of olden times, rush to the aid of those who refuse to help themselves.

Seizure of Property Subject to Tax.

A rather curious question of practice in internal revenue suits will be found in our legal column this morning. A quantity of tobacco having been seized by the Government as forfeited under the law, the owner applied to the Court for leave to give a bond to pay the value of the property in case it should be condemned, and have it discharged from the custody of the Court.

The question immediately arose as to whether the value of the property should be taken as if the tax had been paid or as if it had not been paid. The tax had not in fact been paid, but if the property were treated as if it had not been, the Government would lose the tax entirely, because it would go from the custody of the Court directly into the market, and be no longer liable to the tax. Nor would the difficulty be removed by valuing it as if the tax had been paid, because the ordinary bond only provides for the payment of the amount in case a forfeiture is decreed, and if no forfeiture should be decreed in the case, the tax, which went to make up part of the value, would never be payable under the bond, and the Government would only be secure of its tax in case it succeeded in the suit, whereas it ought to have the tax whether successful or not.

To obviate this difficulty the claimant proposed to incorporate in the bond a provision that the Government should have a decree for the amount of the tax in any event. But the obvious answer to this was that a decree for the payment is by no means synonymous with the payment itself, and the result of this arrangement would be to give the claimant his property without the payment of tax, in the hope that he would be able to pay it at the end of the litigation.

Judge BENEDICT, before whom the application was heard, does not favor either of the propositions, but says that as the claimant is asking a favor of the Court, the condition may well be imposed that he shall pay the tax into Court, and then give bonds for the value of it without the tax. This makes the receipt of the property by the claimant free from tax, out of the custody of the Court, equivalent to its being freed from tax by payment, and there seems to be no reason why such should not be the result. If a man is to have his property out of the hands of the Court free from liability, why should he not pay the taxes whose payment would be necessary to free it, if the Court had not seized it?

The result of this rule is clearly that where property is seized under the Internal Revenue law, either it will remain in custody till the suit is tried, or the Government will secure its tax, and as long as the value of whisky is less than the tax, there will be very little whisky taken out of the custody of the law on giving bonds.

Hope for Ireland.

The Austrian Government learned a lesson by the great disaster at Sadowa which has already brought Austria to the foremost rank among the free and liberal nations of Europe. Their defeat was a necessary step to their triumph, and their misfortune was the means of their exaltation. They introduced and carried out reforms, abolished the evils of the Austrian system, conciliated the malcontent and restive populations, conceded the claims of the Hungarians, and granted every popular demand that had any pretence of reason. It seems as though the English Government, in like manner, may yet have a lesson of wisdom forced into them even by the wild and wicked assaults of the Fenians. The first impulse, after the Fenian riotings and deeds of conspiracy, was to proceed to the most violent measures for crushing out the whole movement through the British islands. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the inauguration of a system of arbitrary arrests under Tory auspices, gave promise that this would be carried out in a style equal to anything known in British history. But we have the remarkable statement cabled to us this morning that there now exists in England a wide-spread and ever-increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. Even the London *Times*, we are told, strongly favors this idea, and expresses the hope that the next session of Parliament will be occupied with the consideration of Irish affairs. All this is so different from our previous accounts that it leads us to the belief that the Fenians have really at last been the means of accomplishing something for Ireland. They have forced the Irish question to the jury-rooms. They have brought the wrongs of Ireland to public knowledge. They have created a sentiment in Great Britain and throughout the world, which demands that there be a change in the unjust and oppressive conduct of the British Government toward Ireland. While their conduct in blowing up prisons, murdering policemen and disturbing the public safety, has been as foolish in itself as it was dangerous to the participators, it has yet been the agency for starting a movement far more hopeful than they themselves had in view. Their purpose was a revolution or rebellion whose certain end was the most painful failure. They have given rise to a demand for reform which will just as certainly be successful. If the British Government and the Tory Party are wise, they will not be slow in taking the lead in this movement.

MINOR TOPICS.

Speaker COLFAX gives us through Mr. CONWAY, of New-Orleans, his personal assurance that Congress will take no "backward steps in reconstruction." This guarantees us against the danger some have feared that, in some of the steps it threatened to take, to say nothing of those already taken, Congress is going "backward" a good ways—toward the dark ages, indeed. The Speaker says we have (as a party he means) "staked our political existence" on the principle of universal negro suffrage. He might have gone farther than that: we have staked what is a good deal more valuable than the existence of *any* political party—the welfare, freedom and permanence of our Government—upon it. The Speaker is a sanguine patriot—but he does not always shine as a prophet. He once wrote a letter about impeachment.

We observe that public meetings are being held in several of our large cities to insist that our Government shall protect naturalized citizens abroad in the enjoyment of all the rights of the native born. This is quite right, and should be enforced. But we hope these meetings will not, by any obscurity of language or equivocal declarations, cause the impression to go abroad that we claim, either for native or naturalized Americans, the right to commit murder, arson or any other crimes in foreign countries with impunity. We do not allow any class of our citizens to kill policemen, rescue prisoners, or blow up jails at home, and we don't see why we should insist on their having that privilege abroad. Yet this is what a good many of our people are quite inclined to claim for them.

The Bourbons in misfortune forgot nothing and learned nothing. The Hapsburg-Lorraine family seems to be making a far better use of adversity. Losing Lombardy and the chieftainship of Germany, Austria still thinks she has not lost all, and her Emperor and his Minister Baron BUEST, are making the most decided reforms, political and social, in order to restore the lost vigor of that ancient Empire. Hungary is turned from a rebel into an ally—a lesson which England may yet have to learn; the Pope's Concordat no longer binds Austria; the Government is mainly for manufactures, for agriculture and railways—no longer for soldiers, exclusively. FRANCIS JOSEPH says he is Emperor by the will of the people, as well as the grace of God—the French fashion. The old leopard is changing his spots in a wonderful manner. The change undergone by this military despotism is very remarkable; and is in a great measure owing to the powerful advice and influence of NAPOLEON III.—as any observer of modern events may perceive. It is a curious retributive fact in the history of Austria that for the integrity of the Empire—nay, for very existence, she must rely upon the compact valor and force of Hungary. The German appanages of the monarchy are precarious possessions. The natural position of Hungary makes it the great support of the old Empire or the nucleus of a renewed one.

A telegram from Washington announces the likelihood of a "fresh controversy" between the President and Congress. It is not easy to see how this can be. The very idea of controversy between those high parties has grown stale. It has become their chronic condition. If somebody would announce the prospect of an agreement between them, on any subject whatever, that *would* be "fresh!" But reports of their quarrels were long ago not only "stale," but "flat and unprofitable" to the last degree. It seems they are likely to differ on the point whether their adjourning over the holidays, before ten days had elapsed after the passage of the bill striking out the word "white" from the laws of the District of Columbia, operated as a defeat of the bill or not. The President says *yes*, Congress says *no*.

"I know," said King THEODORE of Abyssinia, lately, in a conversation with M. LEGEAU, "I know the tactics of European Governments, when they wish to get possession of Eastern territory. They first of all send missionaries; then they send consuls to strengthen the missionaries; and finally battalions to strengthen the consuls. I am not a rajah of Hindostan, to be bamboozled in that way. I prefer to deal with the battalions first." THEODORE has evidently very little reverence for the missions or the modes by which Europeans try to civilize the rest of mankind. He seems to express the general opinion concerning that English expedition to his country; and his words might very aptly have furnished the text for some late articles in the London *Times* and the speeches of Mr. LAYARD and others in Parliament—all of which point out the insidious means by which the Queen's Government have picked a quarrel with the Red Sea Potentate. THEODORE seems to be a very shrewd man—a little high-handed in a natural, kingly way, but not quite the tyrant and monster the English have hitherto represented him.

It would be interesting to know the practical effect of a "censure" at the hands of a Coroner's jury. On Friday evening, a man well-advanced in years, while struggling in the whirl of passengers between bridge and boat at one of our Brooklyn ferries, was thrown to the ground, run over by a heavily loaded cart and instantly killed by the crushing of his head. The jury "censures" the Union Ferry Company for not having proper gates erected. In what are these wealthy corporations less criminal than the tenement-landlords whom the Press have been scourging for a week past? In nothing. On the contrary, their offence is worse from the fact that the dangers incurred by their negligence are not merely imminent from chance fires and infrequent happenings, but are of daily, hourly, momentary continuance. That scores of people are not maimed or killed every day is due to anything or anybody but the ferry companies. Here is a terrible example of what is always liable to occur. Has the Grand Jury no duty in this case?

In a late series of official reports before Parliament on the subject of railway accidents, especial prominence is given to the deficiency in brake-power as a prolific cause of casualties, particularly in express trains. At the late frightful calamity near Angola the train seems to have pushed ahead quite a distance with one car off the track, leaping and thumping along the cross-ties. Had it been stopped before it reached the junction of the bridge and the embankment sixty lives would have been saved. At the Vermont accident, two weeks ago, a party of workmen were similarly precipitated from the end of a bridge into the chasm below, because the engineer could not stop the train in time; he had miscalculated the momentum, and had no powerful reserve check to fall back upon. The collision at Garrison's, up the river, a few days ago, by which providentially no one was hurt, was a direct consequence of the same inability to control a moving train. Would it not pay (pecuniarily, we mean—of course no other motive would have any effect,) for our railroad companies to note this common element in their casualties, and in some way give the managers of trains more power to curb and restrain their great momentum?

Minister ROMERO, writing from Mexico to a friend in Washington or the good prospect of consolidation and permanent peace in that country under JUAREZ, says, also: "The best feeling prevails here toward the United States." That is fortunate—for Mexico. During the closing scenes of their struggle with the Empire we heard much talk of another kind. Perhaps, now that blood is cooling, a sense of what the United States has done and can yet do for Mexico is beginning to penetrate those wild heads, intoxicated with "hatred to foreigners." It is certainly a sign of returning sense. The Mexicans are so accustomed to civil war that they seem able to carry it on without the ordinary "sinews;" but when their Congress meets and attempts to consolidate the Republic and make it permanently peaceful, the imperative need of that universal requirement, *money*, will oblige them to turn toward their big neighbor for a loan—"foreign" though it be. But better thus than not at all. Even if their "good feeling" is but a feeling in our pockets, that is a good beginning.

In the telegraphic report from Buffalo of the impressive burial services held there over the "unidentified dead" of that horrible Angola disaster, we observe that the funeral hymn selected was the one beginning "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay." Was this choice made from its its appropriateness? It would hardly seem so. The music and the verse are both beautiful, and sufficiently expressive when applied to ordinary occasions. But when repeated in services over the charred bodies of men suddenly and most unwillingly reft of life by a railroad homicide, they become less appropriate.

Just before Congress adjourned, the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech, in which, referring to the negro question, he exclaimed: "I say, *as Macbeth said to Banquo's ghost*, 'Rest, perturbed spirit.'" If Macbeth ever addressed Banquo's ghost in this fashion, we should be delighted to know the occasion. We have an idea that *Hamlet* once upon a time said something of the sort to the ghost of his paternal ancestor.

It seems that American creditors of Russia, who claim that the Czar owes them half a million for ordnance stores bought during the Crimean War, want to have that amount deducted from the Alaska appropriation. The idea is not only brilliant, but capable of indefinite repetition. For instance, suppose, if British Columbia be bought, the price fixed and the land conveyed, we then set up the *Alabama* claims by way of reducing the bill? We once knew an old lawyer who, when every complete defence to the suit brought against his client seemed desperate, always devoted himself to hunting up a "set-off." We must have a set-off whenever practicable in our land purchases—and who knows but we might make something out of our bargains after all? Perhaps we can scare up some old unsettled scores against Denmark, *à propos* of St. Thomas. As for the *Alabama* claims, they are large enough to cover a pretty round price for Canada annexations, and give a generous margin. In this way, we shall probably make a very handsome thing out of our speculations, with the land thrown in. This is a New Way to pay Old Debts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.—Miss JENNY BUSK gave her farewell concert at this establishment last evening, prior to a contemplated tour in that dismal place known as the Provinces. There was a discriminating, but not an important audience. At this season of the year, when people are bent on other festivities than those furnished at places of amusement, the chances are always bad. But the courage of concert-givers is unyielding. There is no falling off in the programmes. On the contrary, as the times get worse, the attractions invariably increase. This was certainly the case last evening, when an excellent selection of pieces and a capital number of artists were on the bill. The lady herself has a very charming voice, thoroughly cultivated in the best schools, and entirely under her control. It is not deficient in power, and in compass is equal to all the requirements of the concert-room, and even of a larger arena. The lady's taste is perfect, and she sings the most complicated pieces with ease and exquisite taste. We have not had such a thoroughly accomplished vocalist for many years, and on her return we doubt not that she will awaken the best interest and enthusiasm of the public. She certainly deserves both.

Here LEOPOLD DE MEYER played his pieces with the usual result—a double *encore* for each. His arrangement from the "Grand Duchess" is delicately yet ingeniously made, and it is performed with remarkable skill. No one can boast of a better touch than Mr. DE MEYER. It is the rarest and most attractive gift. Mr. KOPTA and Mr. HILL assisted in their usual excellent and artistic manner.

Wallack's Theatre—"The Double Gallant."

Mr. COLLEY CIBBER, who used to spend six months writing one act of a play, generally managed to make his pieces very pretty models of fine finish. It is only necessary to see his comedy of "The Double Gallant," as revived last evening at Wallack's Theatre, in order to understand how workmanlike the results of his efforts prove to be. As it is said that there can be no "tragedy" without a mistake, and no "comedy" without an intrigue, "The Double Gallant" might be called a comedy of comedies, for it bristles with two or three different intrigues in every scene, for, as may be supposed, the piece is devoted to the representation of that wild pursuit of pleasure (and not always innocent pleasure) which is supposed to have engrossed all classes of society at the beginning of the eighteenth century. There is the inevitable young gentleman who loves several ladies at once, and the inevitable young ladies who all love the same gentleman together. There is, of course, the old husband, who has a sad life of it with his giddy young wife, and who is always humbugged most beautifully by her. In fact there is every one of those time-honored characters which theatre-goers are familiar with, in this comedy. The scene takes place in London, the names of the *dramatis personæ*—*Atall*, (Mr. DAVENPORT,) *Sir Solomon Sadlife*, (Mr. GILBERT,) *Careless*, (Mr. POLK,) *Capt. Strutt*, (Mr. BROWN,) *Saunter*, (Mr. WILLIAMSON,) *Lady Dainty*, (Miss MORANT,) *Lady Sadlife*, (Mrs. JENNINGS,)—reflect the characters they belong to, the dresses are handsome, the scenery is quite appropriate, and the characters are well represented. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT plays the part of *Atall*, the gallant, who being after three women, ought to have been called the Treble Gallant, with much freshness, grace and spirit. The audience, accustomed always to be pleased, by Mr. DAVENPORT, took no pains to conceal last night that it was charmed. Mr. GILBERT as *Sir Solomon*, and Miss MORANT as *Lady Dainty*, repeated performances which already received their due of praise when the comedy was first produced here. To Miss KATE RANOE was given the part of *Clarinda*, and Miss RANOE may with great advantage correct her tendency at times to drawl, and occasionally to cut her sentences too short, and to say what she is set down for too spasmodically. Mrs. JENNINGS appears to advantage and acts with spirit in the part of *Lady Sadlife*. And Mr. WILLIAMSON in the little bit of foppish character, *Saunter*, was extremely natural and effective. "The Double Gallant" will be repeated on Wednesday evening.

Banvard's Museum.

Added to the dramatic attractions of this establishment is a miniature representation (although that is too diminutive an expression) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Departing from the noise and the hubbub of Broadway and the glare of sunshine and snow, the visitor is led by a guide, bearing a very weak light, down a narrow passage flanked by colonnades of sparkling quartz, with awe-impressing glimpses of gloomy arches far beyond, until he arrives in what is called "the Chapel," or "Cathedral," a wildly romantic room, with low-hung arches and rugged columns. Leaving the "Chapel," you enter what is styled "the Snow-ball Chamber," very beautiful, but most remarkable for the absence of anything like snow-balls. Passing from the "ball" room, you cross a small rustic bridge spanning an apparently fathomless abyss, blessed with the horrifying title of "the Bottomless Pit," and warned by the guide to "walk a little nearer to the pillars to avoid the water which drips from the ceiling," you enter the "Hall of Stalactites." This is the master scene, and notwithstanding the guide's injudicious use of the word "artificial," we here found the illusion complete. It is profusely supplied with sparkling pendants, brilliant arches and glittering columns. At the end of this apartment a tawny-colored lake steals darkly away beneath a low-browed arch into obscurity. The "Cave" is a novelty that is well worth visiting.

Broadway Theatre.

Mrs. BOWERS appeared here last evening as *Lady Audley* in Mr. BROUGHAM's dramatization of the Braddon novel, which has been acted often enough in New-York to make every man, woman and child familiar with it as with their alphabet. Mrs. BOWERS' personation has neither improved upon its former excellence nor fallen from popular esteem, if the applause that followed it last evening may be taken as a guide of public opinion on the subject. There was nothing in the rest of the performance to call for special admiration, however. This drama is announced for repetition all the week and for a Christmas *matinée*.

French Theatre.

Mr. BATEMAN gives us the "Grande Duchess," at the French Theatre, every evening this week except Saturday, on which day there will be a *matinée*, and does not alternate it with French comedy, as was erroneously stated yesterday morning. Next week the opera troupe go to Boston in pursuance of an old engagement, and these frequent performances are given this week in the hope of reconciling us to their departure. They will have the effect, we are confident, of making us the more eager for their return. We cannot help thinking, by the way, that the acting of this fine company has not improved in delicacy and finish during their performance here. Why should this be so?

FINE ARTS.

Portraits of Charles Dickens.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published a very characteristic portrait of CHARLES DICKENS, drawn on stone by the accomplished illustrator of the "Diamond" edition of his works, SOL. ETYNGE. It represents Mr. DICKENS sitting at his writing-desk, in the act, as it would seem, of looking up to greet some visitor, or to fix and shape a passing thought before committing it to paper. The expression of his face is earnest and thoughtful and full of character. Mr. ETYNGE has had many opportunities to study Mr. DICKENS' features, in public and in private, and he has succeeded admirably in his attempt to transfer his impressions to the stone.

In variety and finish, in artistic arrangement of light and shade, and in beauty of mechanical execution, the photographs of Mr. DICKENS taken by Messrs. GURNEY & SON are the best that we have seen. There are two imperial photographs, one representing him in a standing, the other in a sitting position, and about a dozen smaller ones in which he appears in various positions, at his writing-desk, standing with with hat in hand, &c. From the set one can choose any view of his face, from profile to full front, and any size from the magnificent imperial to the *carte-de-visite*. As Mr. DICKENS will sit for no other photographer in this country, these pictures of Messrs. GURNEY & SON. are the only photographs that represent him as he appears among us, and they have, therefore, a value as *souvenirs* of his visit, which belongs to no others.

Pictures in the Clinton Hall Art Galleries.

Last evening a fine collection of American and foreign pictures, comprising about sixty oil-paintings and water-colors, was opened to private view in the new galleries at Clinton Hall. The display of English water-colors was very attractive, and there were, besides, four oil-paintings by BIERSTADT, two by LEUTZE, one by WILLIAM HART, one by HEADE, &c. They will remain on exhibition until Saturday, when they will be sold at auction.

Congress and Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1867.

My Dear Mr. Conway:

I have but a moment amid multiplied duties to say in reply to your letter that you need not fear that Congress will take any backward steps in reconstruction. We have staked our political existence on the principle that the States lately in rebellion shall be reorganized on the enduring corner stones of loyalty and justice, and shall be led back to their old places in our council halls by those who dared, amid the tornado of treason that swept over the South, to stand faithfully for liberty and the Union. While I do not believe in confiscation, or anything looking like revenge, and hope to see suffrage as universal as safety to the cause of loyalty will permit, and the restored States guaranteeing education to all, I would not modify the terms of reconstruction in any essential feature one hair's breadth. If the former rulers of the South, whose baffled ambition plunged a peaceful country into the carnage of civil war, refuse to exercise the right of voting, which Congress proffered to the great bulk of them, on their own heads, not ours, will be the responsibility.

Yours very truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

T. W. CONWAY, Esq.

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDER.

Arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Brown at the Columbia County Jail—Card from Mrs. Brown.

HUDSON, Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. BROWN, who were charged with the horrible crime at Canaan, have reached the Columbia County Jail. The prisoners were brought out this morning for a preliminary examination before Recorder MILLER, District-Attorney WELCH appearing on behalf of the people. After taking the testimony of Officer KELLY, further examination was postponed until Friday, Jan. 3, to give time to send to Canaan, Hartford, Dayton and other places for the necessary witnesses.

Mrs. BROWN appears to have had access to all the papers that have published reports of the affair, and the distorted statements of some of them seem to annoy her. She publishes the following card in the *Register* of this evening:

To the Editors of the Daily Register:

SIRS: That part of a statement published in the Albany *Argus*, of to-day, headed "The Deed Confessed," is false. I have not made such confession, or any confession, except a voluntary statement to Sergeant KELLY, and a like statement to your reporter. It is also incorrect that I said my husband paid Mr. BEALE $100 at Canaan. He gave him $1 for to pay for stamps, and some other expenses incurred at the inquest.

(Signed) JOSEPHINE BROWN.

Statements of the Agent of the Insurance Company.

The article published in the Albany *Argus* of Monday morning, to which allusion is made in Mrs. BROWN's card, contains the following statements in addition to the report that the woman had confessed that the child was murdered in order to procure the insurance on her life:

Detective KELLY took to Hudson on Saturday JOSEPHINE BROWN, the woman charged with complicity in the child-burning affair at Canaan. Her husband was held over in this city, but will probably be taken down to-day. Mrs. BROWN is a woman of fine personal appearance, about 34 years of age, and quite communicative. She is closely guarded in a private cell until the legal investigation can be held.

Dr. CARNEL, of the Accidental Insurance Company, states that from his investigation, there is no possible doubt of foul play, for when the body of the child was found in the closet, after the fire, the closet door was found to be locked, and it was discovered that the child had been wrapped in combustible materials, in order that there might be no chance of her escaping death, provided that death had not already taken place from the influence of some poison. The child was about 12 years of age, and went by the name of ANGELINE BROWN. She was remarkably bright and intelligent, and spoke French and German, as well as the English language. She had been quite a pet among those who knew her at Canaan. It seems that on the 13th of this month, while she was residing with her pretended parents, and while they were both temporarily absent, (a short distance only,) the house in which they lived was discovered to be on fire. This was about 8:30 o'clock in the evening. On breaking open the house, the fire was found to be confined to a small pantry, and the child was apparently fastened in and burned to death. The body was found in a forced or constrained position, and was covered by a quantity of combustible material and rubbish, which had evidently been brought to the place and heaped on the body; the sides, floor and ceiling of the narrow pantry were but slightly burned, or not enough so, at least, to account for the terrible burning the child received; portions of the child's clothing, now in the hands of the Police, appear to have been highly saturated with turpentine, instead of kerosene, and the kerosene lamp, or the portions of it found, show conclusively that there was no explosion of that instrument or of the kerosene can in the pantry.

The secret of the crime was that BROWN had taken out an accident insurance policy on the child's life, in the Hartford Company, for the sum of $5,000. A jury of inquest, however, found that the death was accidental, the supposition being that the child caught fire while in the act of filling a kerosene lamp. The insurance company resolved to make a thorough investigation, and they have done so.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEWSBOY PREVENTS A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Washington through train on the New-Jersey Railroad, on Friday afternoon, had a very narrow escape from a serious catastrophe, near Metuchin, which was happily averted through the sagacity of a newsboy. As the train was coming down what is known as the long grade, just this side of Metuchin, one of the boys who sells papers in the cars was standing on the front platform of the smoking car, when he was struck in the face with a gravel stone, and, on looking down to see what had thrown up the stone, discovered that one of the wheels of the car was sliding. He at once informed the conductor, who immediately stopped the train, and, on making an examination, found that the axle of the car was entirely broken in two. The train was run slowly to Rahway, where the broken car was detached, and then resumed its journey, reaching Jersey City in safety. Had the breakage not been discovered as it was, a dreadful catastrophe, like to that which happened a day or two since on the Lake Shore Road, would doubtless have been the result.

HEAVY ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On Saturday night last the jewelry-store of H. C. HOOKER, at Lambertville, was broken open, and robbed of $4,500 worth of jewelry. After robbing the store, the robbers, three in number, entered the room where Mr. HOOKER and wife were sleeping, and by making threats and brandishing a large knife, succeeded in getting $500 in money, jewelry and clothing. Yesterday morning the robbers, named SAM. PADDOCK, CHARLES COLLINS and MATTHEW WALTERS, were arrested in Bordentown, where they were having a carousal. The money and jewelry were found in their possession, together with some bottles of chloroform, skeleton keys, a revolver and dirk-knife.

CHURCH FAIR AT WOODSIDE.—The fair to raise funds for the building of a Protestant Episcopal Church at Woodside, N. J., closed last night, and the Treasurer reports a handsome balance. The village of Woodside is increasing so rapidly that a Protestant church has become a necessity, and we are glad to learn that this want will soon be supplied, as the funds subscribed by the residents of Woodside, added to those in the hands of the Treasurer of the Fair, amount to quite a large sum.

SEIZURE BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—The wholesale liquor-store of BERNHARD SCHWARTZ, in Canal-street, Newark, N. J., was seized by the Revenue Board to-day, for false entries.

Statistics show that the owner and operator of a WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machine, is as well prepared for self-support, as a skillful mechanic with tools.—*Express.*

A VALUABLE
Holiday Present.

For a gift, from a husband to his wife, a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a congregation to the pastor's wife, a benevolent lady to a needy widow with children, we know nothing so desirable as a good SEWING MACHINE; nothing so useful to the recipient, and so enduring as a memento of the giver. Of the different patents now in the market, we have no hesitancy in giving our preference, for this purpose, to the WILCOX & GIBBS. To its other good qualities it adds greater simplicity and ease of management, stillness in action, strength, beauty and durability of seam, and far less liability to get out of order than are to be found in any other machine; and these, it will be perceived, are important points in a machine for family use. It is very popular with the ladies. The following statement gives the *experience* of a neighborhood:

"The undersigned have each had in use, two to four years, one of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines—which has given so great satisfaction that we desire to recommend it, as an invaluable *Household Jewel*, to all our lady friends. It is so very simple that it never gets out of order—so light running and easily managed that a child can use it—so reliable in action that it never misses a stitch—and so quiet that it may well be styled the "silent" Sewing Machine. We have always found the seam perfectly reliable, never ripping in washing or wear, or in any way failing till the garment is worn out."

—Mrs. D. G. George, and seven other ladies of South Shaftsbury, Vt.—Advertisement.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

REMOVAL.

Our entire stock is now offered at REDUCED PRICES, in view of our removal up-town in early Spring.
White China Dinner Sets, Second Choice, 143 ps., $30.
White China Tea Sets, Second Choice, 44 ps., $8 50.
Gold-edge Tea Sets, 44 ps., $15.
Decorated Tea Sets, $13.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

—Advertisement.

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

Lovers of fat beef and fat mutton can see a fine display at HENRY SMITH'S Westchester Co. Market, corner of 6th-av. and 35th-st. A pair of Dutchess Co. steers and twenty fine sheep from Canada, of the pure "Southdown" breed, are "conspicuous" among the many good things to be seen at that place.—*Advertisement.*

Correct Time.
AMERICAN WATCHES
in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.*

Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—Preparatory to a change in our firm Jan. 1, we offer *at retail*, at reduced rates, during the month of December, our entire stock consisting of the finest quality of Nickel Silver and White Metal Plated Goods; also Pearl and Ivory handled Table Cutlery. HIRAM YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Bronze Indispensables,
Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Glove Boxes.
A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents.
Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.
One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Elegant Holiday Goods.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
(Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gifts for the Holidays.
The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoister, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

New Hat Store.
NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.
Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer,
No. 146 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro
METALLIC INSOLES,
Cure Rheumatism and Cold Feet.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, Agents, No. 434 Broadway. Sold at boot and shoe stores.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Martelle, the New Parlor Game, is a splendid holiday gift, and makes home attractive. Call and examine it.
RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 14 Bond-st.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-Machines ARE BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Examine the different styles at the depot, No. 569 Broadway.

For Frost Bites and Chilblains—PHENOL SODIQUE, a sure and speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists and DICKINSON & LATHROP, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

Hair Goods Cheap!—METROPOLITAN HAIR CO., No. 635 Broadway, are retailing hair switches, braids, curls, frizetts, &c., at 50 per cent. less than cost. Call early.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

Holiday Presents.
Parlor and Library Lace Curtains, in sets, for presents. Satin Damask Brocatel Curtains, hung, for the Holidays. Silk and French Wool Terry Curtains, made to order. Rich French Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth Piano and Table Covers. Real Crochet Tidies, just received from Paris. Linen Table Damasks, the most beautiful yet offered. Damask Napkins to match. Most acceptable gifts to ladies.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—YOUNGLOVE.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, at the residence of Col. C. Goddard, Montrose, N. J., Major WILLARD ABBOT, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss CAROLINE P. YOUNGLOVE, of Cleveland, Ohio.

FISHER—GOBLE.—In New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 22, by Rev. S. D. Brown, Mr. JOSEPH A. FISHER to Miss CHARLOTTE GOBLE. No cards.

MCDONNAL—WEST.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. John Beach, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. JOHN MCDONNAL to MARY NOWLAN WEST, daughter of William West, all of this City.

REYNOLDS—REYNOLDS.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, A. H. Lockwood, on Thursday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Wm. Patterson, CYRUS REYNOLDS, of New-York, to BERTHA C. REYNOLDS, of Pound Ridge.

VON KLENCK—MEINELL.—At Dresden, in the English Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. James W. Kitto, Baron CHARLES VON KLENCK, of Hanover, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards of His Majesty the King of Saxony, to AUGUSTA UDALL, daughter of the late James Meinell, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, at New Utrecht, L. I., GEORGE M. BENSON, son of the late Egbert Benson.

His remains will be interred this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CASEY.—In New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 22, aged 14 months and 26 days, FREDERIC GORDON, youngest child of Florida and Major-Gen. Silas Casey.

Cincinnati and Washington papers please copy.

CUSHMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, MALANCTON SMITH, youngest son of Commander Charles H. and Nanie Cushman, aged 2 months and 5 days.

DUNN.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 23, ANN M., wife of William C. Dunn, and daughter of the late Wesley Budd.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREENE.—In Wickford, R. I., on Friday, Dec. 13, ANNA CAROLINE, infant daughter of James A. and Sarah Greene, aged 4 months and 13 days.

HAYWARD.—On Friday morning, Dec. 20, after a long and painful illness, JOHN R. HAYWARD, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 47 East 11th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORAN.—On Monday, Dec. 23, of consumption, WILLIAM HORAN, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends, also members of Company B, 37th Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 136 West 48th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

KEMPSTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, JOHN KEMPSTON, late law reporter of the New-York *Herald*, aged 50 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 23, JERUSHA, wife of Ezra C. Ketcham, aged 69 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 309 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, for interment.

NEVIUS.—On Monday, Dec. 23, JACOB R. NEVIUS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Suddenly, at Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, MATTHIAS O'CONNOR, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, on New-York-av., at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

ROUWENHOVEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, GARRET, son of Cornelius B. and Mary A. Rouwenhoven, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, at Flatlands Neck, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, ROBERT, son of Dr. John O. Stone, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 West 23d-st.

UNDERHILL.—In Dresden, Germany, on Monday, Nov. 25, CHARLES UNDERHILL, in his 25th year.

The funeral service was held in Dresden. The burial service will be held at the Cemetery in Sing Sing at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 26. Train leaves 30th-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 10 A. M.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Monday, Dec. 23, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Col. Thos. F. Morris, Yonkers, N. Y., JOHN D. VAN VALKENBURGH, aged 33 years.

WIGHT.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, CATHARINE W., eldest daughter of Richard Wight.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her father. No. 175 West 13th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MASONIC.—The Companions of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet in their rooms, No. 161 8th-av., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Comp. WILLIAM CLARKE.

CICERO J. SIMS, H. P.

HENRY C. PARKE, Secretary.

The Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, Knights Templar, are hereby summoned to attend a special conclave, in fatigue uniform, at their asylum, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Sir Knight, WILLIAM CLARKE. Sir Knights of adjoining Commanderies respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN HOOLE, E. C.

HENRY C. PARKE, Rec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

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and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
Nov. 23, 1867.

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Christmas is at hand, the joyful Birthday of the "FRIEND of the poor," which ought to be most of all joyful to the outcast and friendless and orphan—those children who have few happy days. As families gather from far and near to the welcome board of the old home, and about the blazing fire, and the little ones receive their gifts of affection on that day, we beseech them to think of those little ones who are bare-footed in the snow, shivering half-clad in the Winter's blast, hungry and friendless, and without a home in the whole City. Will they not help us to make that Day, the happiest of the year to the thousands of these needy children under our charge?

We hope, if means be provided, to give a *good Christmas dinner* to thousands of newsboys, boot-blacks, street-sweepers, and the little girls of the Industrial Schools. Then we wish to distribute *thousands of pairs of shoes*, and *warm, comfortable garments*, and little presents to these children of poverty. And, above all, if the kind gift of $20 for a home be supplied, we shall send a large Christmas party of houseless boys and girls to homes in the West. Every fortnight a little company of 50 or 60 go thus to their new homes. What better gift from happy children to the unfortunate children than a *Home?*

In our Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., are now some 200 boys to be fed and sheltered and aided; in the Lodging-house in West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av., about 100; in the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 276 East 11th-st., about 50; in the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., about 50 girls; in the Children's Home, (just opened) about 20; in the sixteen Industrial Schools, about 2,000 poor boys and girls.

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President,
No. 26 Front-st.,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, or
C. L. BRACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st., Room No. 11, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
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NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
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OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
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GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
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G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
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THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
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H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

$6,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000—TO lend on mortgage. Second mortgages, one year to run, wanted at a discount. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES!
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108	108½	10-40 Cou.	101¼	101½
Coupon, 1881	112¼	112½	Gold	133	133¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	104¾	June 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108¼	July 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	May, comp'ds '65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾	Aug., comp'ds '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	108	108¼	Sept., comp'ds '65	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108¼	Oct., comp'ds '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Reg.	101	101½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1862) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

CAUTION.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.
The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this Bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this Bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The Bank has a record of nearly all the checks.
JOHN. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1868, on the Bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad will be paid on presentation at our banking office on and after the 1st proximo.
TILFORD & BODLEY.
DEC. 21, 1867. No. 9 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1867.
The Trustees of the UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have this day declared a dividend of Six and one-half (6½) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 23d inst., at the office of A. CURTISS, No. 15 New-st.
The transfer will be closed from Dec. 20 to Dec. 23.
For the Trustees.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was
Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 24th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 24th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1867.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 28th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 28th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent. free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREMER, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.
By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated DEC. 16, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in close proximity to the 5th-av., in one of the most fashionable up-town streets; stables attached; house built by the owner by day's work; size of house, 32x70 feet. For further particulars inquire of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, in the neighborhood of Madison-square, a furnished house, or board for five grown persons and one child. Address Post-office, Box No. 101 Morristown, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Dec. 20, 1867.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND
For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, extra; 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. R. BULL, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.
No. 34 Murray-st., corner of Church; possession Jan 1, 1868.
Nos. 38 Park-place and 33 Barclay-st.; possession Feb. 1, 1868.
They have always been used as first-class dry goods stores, and are suitable for that or any other wholesale business. Apply to
JOHN P. NESMITH,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.
A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN a private family where there are no other boarders, and situated between 14th and 23d sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; best of references given and required. Address H. M. G., care John F. Trow & Co., 50 Greene-st.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, WELL furnished, third floor front, with breakfast and tea, for two gentlemen; West 34th-st. ... terms moderate; private family. Address S. T., Station E.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

NO. 220 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at moderate prices.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Coleman House, a suite of three rooms to let, furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water. Also, two on third floor, together or separately.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER
AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,
AT
ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
FROM
25 CTS. PER PAIR.
MEN'S MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
FROM
75 CTS. EACH.
ALSO,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STORES { Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
NEW PARIS SILKS,
RICH LACES,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
AND A FULL LINE OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ALSO,
PAISLEY, BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,
MORNING, WALKING AND DRIVING SUITS,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS,
INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

CORSETS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA
OF
ELEGANT FITTING CORSETS,
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
Such as
FRENCH WALKING SUITS,
MORNING GOWNS,
CORSETS OF ELEGANT SHAPE.
ALSO,
THE BRIDE'S OWN CORSETS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS
AT GAYNOR'S.
The very latest styles,
and at
LESS THAN COST.
GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ARCTIC OVERSHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
POCKET RUBBERS.
This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS
AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)
In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

FURS! FURS!!
at
POPULAR PRICES
in
SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
ASTRAKHAN,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety,
Foot-muffs, Mufflers, Gauntlets and Skating-caps.
Every article guaranteed.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor.
Branch, No. 28 Fulton-st.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS
WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF DELAINE AND MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT $2, $3, $4 and $4 50 PER DRESS; BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD; HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50; ALSO, SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND ALASKA MUFFS and CAPES; POCKET HANKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM AUCTION,
a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our Cash Purchases at the closing Auction Sales
ARE READY TO-DAY.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH GOODS MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
Holiday Presents.
Linen Hemstitch Hand'fs, 20c., 25c., 31c. and upward.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen and Silk Hand'kfs., both plain and printed Borders, unusually low.
Assortment of LACES, Cluny, Applique, Point and other Handkerchiefs, AUCTION PRICES.
CHEAP GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c. &c.
We have embroidered sets and Hand'kfs., at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 50, bargains.
Hundreds of Lace Collars nearly half price.
ALSO, WORKED BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, SLEEVES AND INFANT ROBES.
Ladies' Kid Gloves 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50, cheap.
New designs in Cashmere and Cloth Gloves at 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per pair, new variety less than cost prices.
Cheap store Hosiery at 20c. per pair and upward.
Ladies, and Gent's Merino Undervests at 63c., 75c. 87c. and upward, bargains.
Also, Lines of Scarfs and Neck-ties very low.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NEARLY HALF PRICE.
Work Boxes, Card Baskets,
Writing Desks, Watch Stands,
Ladies' Companions, Albums,
Ink and Cigar Stands, Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Dressing Cases, Shell Boxes,
Gent's Dressing Cases, Looking Glasses,
Morocco Bags, Gold Hair Bands,
Morocco Satchels, Jewelry,
Glove Boxes, Fans,
Wax Dolls.
YANKEE NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST CHEAP STORE.
We offer Silk Bonnet Velvets at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard and upward.
Cheapest line of Black silk Velvets exhibited for years at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.
Examine especially our all Silk Velvet at $4 75 (warranted.)
Satins, Plain and Corded Silks, Real Laces, Malines and Millinery Laces, all under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BLACK AND COLORED SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS,
WATERED, PLAIN AND BROCADED, CHEAP.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Buttons, Gimps and Silk Fringes—everything desirable.
Complete line of Colored and Black Silk Ribbon Velvets, below last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH AND WILLOW FEATHERS.
The largest and cheapest stock this season.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Rooms crowded with Felt, Beaver, Velvet, and Straw Hats and Bonnets, purchased at 25 cents on the dollar.
THE WHOLE STOCK CLEARING OUT!
WORSTED GOODS, BOTH KNITTED and WOVEN, CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S.
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BONNETS AND FURS THIS DAY, FOR presents, at reduced prices, at L. BINNS', No. 577 Broadway. Children's bonnets and furs for Christmas; the wonderful speaking dolls, $3, worth $7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, desserts, pastry and breakfast breads of all kinds. Best of City references from her employers; no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house. Apply at No. 415 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed to do the housework of a family; can make good bread and do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is very kind to children; can give reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOmizing woman, a situation as general houseworker in a gentleman's family in City or country; she is an excellent baker, also a good laundress; good character as to honesty and capability; wages moderate. Call at No. 514 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references; No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to take care of children; no objection to housework; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SEWING by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 70 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; would go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting; can be well recommended. Apply to No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman a situation to do the cooking in a small family in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 100 (new No.) East 26th-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—FINE WASHING BY A COMPEtent, first-class laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and every kind of finery. Call at 329 West 26th-st. Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by an American lady of experience; best references given. Address Box No. 6,778 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in families' washing; understands fluting and fine washing. Call at No. 15 7th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly qualified mechanic, as fire gilder and electro-gold and silver plater, cutter and tool maker; is well posted in the manufacture of fancy articles, and able to take charge as foreman of such establishments; references can be given. Address H. F. KRAFT, No. 28 Springfield-av., Newark, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman, or would go as groom; has a thorough knowledge of his business; employment more the object than wages. Can be heard of for the week at livery-stable No. 105 West 31st-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has been ten years in this City; best of references given; City or country. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A MACHINIST WANTS A SITUATION as foreman, or to take charge of machines and keep them in order; will furnish tools. Address W. S. ROWLAND, No. 64 Broome-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 88 Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH, WELSH or German to do plain cooking; one who is neat, cleanly and honest can find a good home and kind treatment with liberal wages. Address S. M., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating where they can be seen.

CREDITS.—WANTED, BY A LEADING DRY goods jobbing house, a competent man to take charge of this branch of their business; a person of mature judgment and general mercantile experience required. Address Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Great Reduction in Prices
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

We offer until Jan. 1 our extensive assortment of Rich Lace Pointes, Vails, Barbes, Point Aquille Collars, &c.; also, French Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, at very low prices.
Our styles will be found unsurpassed in beauty and finish by any imported to this country, and are well worthy the attention of purchasers.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME,
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

A CARD.
Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Gingham Umbrellas, 50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 00 to $15 00.
AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

A CHEAP, SENSIBLE AND SUBSTANTIAL GIFT.—A year's subscription for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of
RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable for holiday presents.
Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

THE SENSATION TOYS OF THE SEASON.
SPRING CUP AND BALL TOY,
AND
SPRING CUP AND SHOOTING BALL TOY,
(Patented December, 1867.)
The most attractive, desirable and cheapest toys in the market. Are interesting and pleasing to children or young people, either male or female. Two or more may play with either toy. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted in every city and town. Send for illustrated circular. QUIMBY & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.
Box No. 648 New-York Post-office.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.
The greatest variety in the City.
Portfolios, Writing Desks, Work and Glove Boxes, Albums and Games in endless variety, at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

GIFTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.
Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Works in all styles of rich and fancy bindings. The finest variety of Catholic Prayer Books in gorgeous velvet, ivory and morocco, at the lowest prices; rosaries, statues, medallions, and a large variety of fancy articles on hand. JAMES B. KIRKER,
Late Edward Dunigan & Bro., 599 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Tool chests, skates, sleigh-bells, knives and forks, carvers, &c., in great variety, at LITTLE'S hardware-store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold, east of Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.
N. B. French perfumery, soaps, extracts, &c.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY—The very latest novelties; work boxes, desks, ladies' companions, china ornaments, just imported or bought at auction for half cost. For sale at very lowest prices by SAMUEL D. WILSON,
At his Central Bazaar, 75 Bowery.
Also at branch stores 311 Bowery,
617 Eighth-av.,
51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c.
W. H. HUNTER, Optician.
Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

YOUNG AMERICA'S MAGIC TRANSFORMATION CARDS, elegantly colored—an exciting and almost endless source of amusement for one or a party around the parlor table. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. Sold everywhere. Published by WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY have just received from Paris a most beautiful assortment of bouquets and trees, which they would invite those wishing to make elegant holiday presents to call and examine; also, bridal wreaths. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—THE WONDERFUL Dolls only $3, worth $7; speak and cry, eyes open and shut; children's bonnets for Christmas.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.
Velvet bonnets and furs.

FRESH LAURELS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BRADBURY'S Fresh Laurels, beautifully bound in cloth, with gilt edges and cover, intended for Holiday presents to superintendents, are now ready at No. 425 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City is present that would last the recipient a lifetime; is to be seen at G. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

TOY STEAM-ENGINES, PLEASANT and instructive for boys old and young, $5 to $20. Send stamp for illustrated circular.
H. SCHLARBAUM, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—HOLiday presents, books, Indian bead-work, fans and fancy goods in large variety. BURNTON, No. 92 8th-av., opposite 11th-st. Also, No. 298 Bowery, small store.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1½ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—IF SOLD SOON.—Together or separate: Hotel, stables, garden and fruits, dwelling and harness shop, building lots, also about 31 acres of wood and mineral land about one mile distant,) eligibly located in the thriving village of Otisville, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railway, 75 miles west of New-York City, at the convergence of many roads and 2 turnpikes, terminus of Erie Railway, with train. In the midst of a productive farming and diary country; centre of Shawangunk mineral region, bearing lead, copper and some silver and gold; contiguous to wood and timber land. Hotel situated between main street of village and railway track, within a few feet of depot. Water running into house and to stables, buildings good, garden large and productive; business firmly established; title unquestionable. Terms liberal. Possession April or May, 1868, or sooner. Apply to or address SAM. VANTON,
Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.
PRICES:

Hotel and yard	$4,000
Stables and lot	1,500
Garden and fruits	1,000
Dwelling and harness shop	1,300
Small building lot	300
Wood and mineral lot	2,000

P. S.—A portion of these premises excellently located and easily adapted for lumber and coal, especially, or any heavy merchandize trade for which there happens to be the best of an opening.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF OYSTER BAY, Long Island, a board mill, in perfect working order, erected 1866, engine, boiler, beating engines and board machine, new and well adapted for the continuance of the business: a steady head of water of about 35 horse power. For further particulars apply to ROBT. FRANCIS, receiver, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York, or on the premises, at Locust Valley.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE—ON PELHAM NECK, 8 MILES from Central Park, 97 acres, elegantly situated on the extreme point, with a very extensive water front on the Sound, suitable for a splendid country seat or laying out in villa sites. The attention of capitalists is directed to this property. Price $65,000.
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—I HAVE IN WESTERN New-York an excellent farm of 527 acres, well watered and timbered, with good buildings thereon, which I will sell or exchange for a stock of goods. Apply at No. 40 Murray-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE RIGHT—A FINE HOUSE, (16 rooms,) stable, &c., and 77 lots; good location; 5½ miles from South Ferry. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 78 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III., LEMAIRE....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA....Dec. 18
TARIFA....Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $100; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Dec. 28
Via Halifax.
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK....TUESDAY....Jan. 14
Via Halifax.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 25
ETNA....TUESDAY....Jan. 28
Via Halifax.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$100 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....105 | Steerage to London....35
First Cabin to Paris....115 | Steerage to Paris....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
PASSAGE TO HALIFAX.
Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the fine side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, for St. Thomas and the Brazil ports, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 30 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Rates of freight greatly reduced.
MURRAY'S LINE OF STEAMERS EVERY TUESDAY.
CLEOPATRA, PHILLIPS, Commander.
Sails TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, giving through passage tickets in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers to all points South and Southwest.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 12 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 223 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA, REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship THAMES, L. W. PENNINGTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 24.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 250 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:20 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MAUA, trading under the firm name of MAUA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
n26-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Plaintiff, against H. W. HINSDALE, S. SIBLEY and W. F. ENDICOTT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 26th day of September, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1867.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1867.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Dec. 3, 1867. d3-law6wTu*

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
The Express train, leaving New-York at 3 P. M. for River Head, will run to Greenport on the 24th and 25th inst. Returning, will leave Greenport at 6 A. M. on the 25th and 26th inst. for Hunter's Point, and will also run to Greenport on the 31st inst. and the 1st of January, 1868. Returning, will leave Greenport on the 1st and 2d of January, at 6 A. M., for Hunter's Point.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—SPECIAL NOTICE!—Trains leaving New-York at 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:45 P. M., also trains leaving Sing Sing at 6:25 A. M., Yonkers 8 A. M., Tarrytown 7:50 A. M., Poughkeepsie 5:30 A. M., will not run on CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1867. On the above day the trains leaving New-York at 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. will make all stops between New-York and Yonkers, and the 6:45 P. M. train will run to Sing Sing, making all stops. Train leaving Peekskill at 6:35 A. M. will make all stops south of Yonkers, and the 6:30 A. M. train from Poughkeepsie will stop at Cornwall Station and Fort Montgomery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. J. BURDETT, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 158 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:32, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street: also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-law6mTu* Administrators.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES.
FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at
KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1,
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.

TO MACHINISTS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, southeast corner of Fourth and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete: engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Low Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners" as aforesaid, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of October, 1869. Engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after Thursday, the 19th December, 1867, and also at the office of Wm. E. Worthen, Civil Engineer, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do. The sureties offered *must* be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:
5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
588 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 25.
GRAND GALA CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
IN TWO PIECES.
MARIE ANNE,
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
To be followed by Bishofs Dramatic Task, in one act.
COME HERE!
KOMME HER,
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Musical Director....MR. W. G. DEITRICH.
FOR A LIMITED SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin,
Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Pierre Bernard,
Mr. Henry Peakes, Mr. D. S. Wylie,
Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peakes.
OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS.
The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy.
Tickets $1; Reserved seats $1 50.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
FAREWELL OF
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
THIS CHRISTMAS EVE, DEC. 24, THE DUCHESS.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, THE DUCHESS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 26, THE DUCHESS.
FRIDAY, DEC. 27, THE DUCHESS.
SATURDAY,
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
the opera company proceeding to Boston in the evening.
Due notice will be given of their return for the production of
LA BELLE HELENE, &c.
FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Theatre has been leased by Mr. Bateman to Mr. Grau for a limited number of nights, but the French Dramatic Performances will be given as usual on
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX
and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
MLLE. REILLEZ in both plays and five characters.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE

Theatre Francais....Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
The sale of choice seats for
MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS
will commence THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. To avoid exorbitant prices, generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats only at the advertised ticket offices.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE
will take place
MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2;
FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.

MADAME

PAREPA-ROSA

WILL SING ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT IN THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, AT STEINWAY HALL.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1867.
THIRD GRAND ORATORIO.
Handel's great work,
THE MESSIAH,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
J. HARRISON....Director
with the following powerful cast:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA....Soprano
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS....Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON....Tenor
Mr. J. R. THOMAS....Baritone
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY....Organist
Mr. F. L. RITTER....Conductor
Mr. G. W. COLBY....Pianist
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORUS
OF THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Tickets One Dollar.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

THIRD COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL," and the "TRIAL" (from Pickwick) on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY," (at Mr. Squeers' School) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick); on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

FIRST MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN." The reading to begin at 1 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States.
These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10.
The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings, singly, or for the course.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,

With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—All the pianos in wareroom No. 701 Broadway, second floor, will be offered at retail until Jan. 1, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
These pianos are all new and equal to any pianos made.
Every instrument is fully warranted.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A SACRIFICE PRICE—ONLY $225—MAGnificent first-class piano-forte; cost $550; rosewood carved case; four round corners; modern improvements; nearly new; owner has no use for it. Apply No. 12 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PIANO-FORTES—THE FINEST AND CHEAPest piano manufactured in New-York is by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st. Second-hand pianos, all styles, at bargains.

A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—American Guitars. C. F. Martin's celebrated guitars for sale by CHAS. BRUNO, No. 561 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, IF APplied for immediately, an entirely new piano; celebrated City maker; a superior instrument. Inquire at No. 329 East 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum propose giving a Christmas dinner to the orphans under their care. Contributions of money or material will be thankfully received. They may be sent to Mrs. A. Tabu, No. 316 East 30th-st., Miss S. S. Murray, No. 60 East 29th-st., or R. L. Murray, No. 35 Broadway, or will be called for by the Superintendent.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be interesting exercises in the chapel, commencing at 11½ o'clock; dinner at 1½ o'clock; brief exercises after, when presents from the tree will be distributed to nearly 500 children. All are invited to attend. Ample room for spectators.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Exercises on CHRISTMAS DAY from 11 to 2 o'clock. Grand Hallelujah Chorus at 12 o'clock. Please send donations on Tuesday or by 10 o'clock Wednesday.

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO CELEBRATES divine service in Spanish on SUNDAYS, at 11½ A. M., in the church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats free. Services on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 11½ A. M. H. C. RILEY, Rector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with a capital of from $50,000 to $80,000, in a flourishing manufacturing, importing and jobbing hardware firm, to take the place of a member who wishes to retire on account of ill-health; if active, a knowledge of the business is required, or to be competent to take charge of the financial department of the business. Address HARDWARE, Post-office Box No. 6,700, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD WATER power and machinery, several buildings and a few acres of land. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS which will pay with a working capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. Address ESTABLISHED, Box No. 161 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour
CHRISTMAS DAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
COMMENCING AT 2¾ AND 7¾ P. M.,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP;
OR THE
FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Introducing
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH 5 LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
With
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL
AND SCENIC EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime the pleasing Comedietta entitled the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
The marvel and wonder of the world,
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 383 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for Christmas can be procured three days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
EVERY EVENING AND GRAND MATINEE.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
At 2 P. M.,
a dramatization of
CHARLES DICKENS'
POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OR,
FOUND DROWNED.
Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW PROPERTIES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.,
and a powerful cast, including the popular artists,
MISS MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH.
In connection with the Museum, the
WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE.
The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of
AN ACTUAL CAVERN,
with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages.
Admission, including balcony seats, 50 cents; parquet and dress circle, including admission, 75 cents; orchestra and dress circle chairs, including admission, $1.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.; curtain rises at 7½.
The MAMMOTH CAVE open to the public every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
will be presented the
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
produced after months of preparation with
NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
of the most comical description, entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
comprising every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
introducing the full strength of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S

DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
HUMOROUS LECTURE.
MRS. FIZZLEBERRY'S NEW GIRL!
MRS. FIZZLEBERRY'S NEW GIRL!
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av. near 42d-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 50 cents, at No. 389, 633 and 770 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ELOCUTION.—AN ACTRESS HAVING ATtained the highest rank in her profession, instructs in every style of reading or acting; terms $1 50 per hour, in advance; her references are among the most respectable and highly-cultured in this City. Address for four weeks C. M. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED and unmarried gentleman to teach English branches and mathematics in a boys' boarding-school near the City.
To a professional teacher a liberal salary will be given. Inquire at the Astor House for CLARK FOSTER, on FRIDAY, the 27th, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, speaking fluently English, wishes a few pupils for the evening at his residence. Apply or address G. PHILIPON, No. 29 East 10th-st., from 7 o'clock P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the high classics, French and English, desires an engagement; good reference. Address A. A. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO INSTRUCT IN Trigonometry, &c., a pupil. Direct to O. B., No. 515 Hudson-st., New-York, stating terms and address.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, &c.—1,000 straps sleigh-bells, several sleighs, different styles, will now be sold at bargains if applied for immediately. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE CHILD VIVANDIERES.
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery. Premium Transformation, &c., EVERY EVENING till further notice.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1,
LAST GRAND MATINEE BUT ONE,
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1867,
Sheridan's great Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, and others.
Thursday, for the last time,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS NIGHT—DOUBLE GALLANT.
Friday evening, Dec. 27, will be produced the play of
OLIVER TWIST,
dramatized from Mr. Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of that name.
Box book open six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
TWELFTH WEEK.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

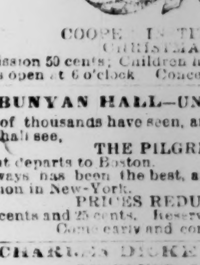
With its wondrous Railroad Sensation; the great Pier and River Scene by Starlight; the Tombs Trials and all the thrilling and amusing incidents of Life and Love in this great City.
CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, }
CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, } HOLIDAY MATINEE.
CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, }

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES....LESSEE
G. L. FOX....STAGE MANAGER
C. W. TAYLEURE....BUSINESS MANAGER
MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.
Ninth week of the Great Shakespearean Spectacle,
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With its rare wealth of
EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE HUMOR, TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING and RICH COMIC ACTING. | THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
G. L. Fox....as....Bottom | Miss Rosa Cook....as....Oberon
MATINEE, 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEE, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING, CHRISTMAS DAY MATINEE AND AT THE REGULAR SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS....LADY AUDLEY.
CHRISTMAS DAY MATINEE AT 1½.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET
SATURDAY MATINEE, MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
"SOUND THE PITCH."



OLD FOLKS.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHRISTMAS.
Admission 50 cents; Children half price.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert 7½.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.

Tens of thousands have seen, and hundreds of thousands shall see,
THE PILGRIM,
before it departs to Boston.
It always has been the best, and now is the cheapest exhibition in New-York.
PRICES REDUCED.
50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Come early and come often.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
No. 955 Broadway and No. 183 5th-av.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
Ladies—Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Misses and Masters—Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. A new class for Misses and Masters Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

ALL UNFORTUNATES MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints. Ladies should consult Dr. Grindle. Relief guaranteed in the most obstinate cases after all others have failed; elegant rooms for those requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 110 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW, FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 544 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

THE NEW-ENGLAND DINNER.

Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims—Speeches by Henry Ward Beecher, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sickles, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Mayor Hoffman, Prof. Hitchcock and Others.

The New-England Society of this City commemorated the two hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims by a dinner at Delmonico's last evening. The Society numbers 1,000 members or more, of whom about 250, including invited guests, were present at the festival. The President of the Society, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., occupied a seat at the head of the tables, with Mayor Hoffman, Judge Blatchford, James W. Beekman and Mr. Johnson, President of the St. Andrew's Society, on his right, and Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. R. W. Hitchcock on his left.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were Rev. Dr. Thompson, Hon. Wm. E. Robertson, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Hon. E. D. Culver, Judge Bonney, Hon. Elliot C. Cowden, Hon. Chauncey L. Depew, Wm. T. Blodgett, Hon. John Lynch of Maine, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, D. B. Eaton, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, George E. Williams, Timothy G. Churchill, Supervisor Stewart, Arthur Gilman, and many others.

Around the walls of the dining hall were suspended the names of noted Pilgrims—Miles Standish, Henry Vane, Wm. Brewster, John Robinson, John Endicott, and the rest—and the tables were decorated with emblematic pieces, illustrative of the landing and early history of the Pilgrims.

After the dinner the President introduced the regular toasts of the evening with a few happy remarks, in which he said the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620 no longer held a corner in history. The nation now shared in their glory. They planted the acorn from which had grown the present majestic oak. The question was not what the half-starved Plymouth Colony did of old, but what they would do now were they here. [Applause.] The true return of the *May Flower* was the ship *Franklin*, named after the most illustrious son of the Pilgrims, which went out this Summer to visit the shores of Europe, carrying that plain American sailor, (FARRAGUT,) who might well have been the master of the *May Flower*. MILES STANDISH sallying forth with a dozen armed men to fight a wilderness of Indians was but the forerunner of GRANT at the head of 1,100,000 soldiers, fighting for the same liberty for which the Puritan Captain fought. [Applause.] JOHN ELLIOTT teaching the Bible to the savages was the precursor of the New-England schoolmaster instructing the black man of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. Mr. CHOATE closed by announcing the first regular toast—"The Day we Celebrate"—and called upon HENRY WARD BEECHER to respond.

REMARKS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER, on rising, was received with great applause. He said his great ancestor was an ancestress, [laughter,] who landed in New-Haven and performed the service of midwife to the colony. [Laughter.] The Yankee, he must admit, was not popular; everything with them ran to brains; they were bred to it; but even in brains there was a choice. The moral sentiments stood first. Our forefathers cultivated the moral element, for with that they knew they would get everything else. New-England had bred a race of thinkers not second to the Athenians. Thought, combined with the moral sentiments, had made her fruitful in arms and in art. She did not, perhaps, produce so many pictures as some countries, but she had men and women who would grace any marble or canvas. [Applause.] Beyond the Jew or any other people had been the fertility of her hand—this had made her rich; she had coined her riches out of her poverty. With no capital but her hands she had become the richest community on the globe. The thoroughbred Yankee first seeks knowledge and virtue, and all the comforts of life follow. They who complain that the Yankee is meddlesome, trying to put a bellyband on old customs and prejudices, should remember that he was bred to this; his forefathers believed in building up from the bottom and making the top largest. [Laughter and applause.] The trouble with the Puritan is that his head asserts its divine right to rule. Here in New-York, he must say, the Puritan had a hard time of it. [Laughter.] There was a vast population here, and it was not all from New-England, but in the State west of here, and in Ohio and the great Northwest, the Puritan influence prevailed. The Yankee was the educator of the nation; so that, although he might be vexatious, we couldn't do without him. As for the Yankee girls, he had never found anybody to object to their companionship. [Laughter and applause.] Finally, the teaching of the Yankee, he believed, would be in the end to guide and direct and save. [Applause.]

The second regular toast, "The President of the United States," was drank standing.

The Chairman said he would go out of the regular order and give the fourth regular toast—"The Army and Navy of the United States"—and would call upon what remained of the effects of rebel bullets and Executive tyranny to respond—he referred to the patriotic and gallant soldier on his left, Gen. SICKLES.

REMARKS OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES, on rising to respond, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

After returning thanks for the warm welcome with which he had been greeted, he said that although the martial character of our people had been cradled in the Revolution and wrought out on many a battle-field since that time, yet it could be said that it had always been devoted for liberty and independence. [Applause.] Of late the occupation of our army had been mainly in the line of reconstruction, but it had marked out for it an explicit line of conduct in the laws of Congress and the will of the loyal people who put down the rebellion. It could be said to the credit of the army that it had preferred to follow the wishes of the people rather than fawn upon Executive favor. The policy of the American people had run steadily for the extension of manhood suffrage without regard to race or religion—[applause]—but one thing now remained to vindicate the right of man to self-government, and that was to give suffrage to every loyal man in the country. [Applause.] We should not be dismayed by any excesses on the party of those newly admitted to suffrage, for these had been incidental to all people suddenly relieved from long-continued despotism. Nor should we be deceived by the guaranties required by the freedmen in the formation of the new constitutions, for these only show that they know the dangers that beset them, and have the wit to guard against them. These were the views, in brief, of the army which had had to guard the work of reconstruction. The army had looked steadily to the General-in-Chief for guidance, for it knew that he was guided by the will of the people. Upon Gen. GRANT—[applause]—the events of the day have imposed unexpected responsibilities; how he had borne himself it was not for him to say, but he might be permitted to say that he had in all things shown himself obedient to the laws. When he was asked to be a party to the disgrace of the most eminent war minister of modern times—[applause]—he remonstrated like a patriot; and when remonstrance was in vain, he obeyed like a soldier. [Applause.] The speaker closed with a poetical eulogy of the General-in-Chief, and took his seat amid the prolonged cheers of his auditors.

REMARKS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

As Gen. SICKLES closed his speech, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN entered the hall, accompanied by Collector SMYTHE, and was escorted to the President's table amid the boisterous and long-continued cheers of the assembly. He was introduced to the audience in a few complimentary remarks from the President, and in answer to repeated calls, made a brief speech. He said he had come among them unexpectedly, for he did not anticipate the pleasure of attending the festival until he was called on a few moments ago by the Committee. He was under the greatest obligation for the earnestness, the heartiness, he might say the perfect *furore* with which he had been received by the company. He believed they felt it, and it put him at once in accord with those before him. His life for the last twenty years, he said, had been a varied one; at one time he was a banker here in Wall-street, [laughter and applause] and his friend who was associated with him in business, and whom he now saw before him, would bear testimony that whatever his merits as a banker, he was always punctual to the minute. [Applause.] But when the war came upon us, he could not refuse the call of his country, and he had endeavored to do boldly and honestly the work that had been set before him. [Applause.] He had seen many dark hours of adversity, but he had always found friends, and when he looked back upon what had passed, it seemed to him that everything had occurred providentially for us as a nation. He could but lament this war deeply, yet in comparison with what the nation had gained, the struggle had been cheap. No one could now grieve that at this epoch of our history, the nation had paid the penalty of its greatness. And although many of our young men had fallen before their time yet he believed that even their parents, when they looked back upon the conflict and forward to the fruits of our victory, would feel that the lives of their beloved ones had been sacrificed in a holy cause and would be resigned to their loss. He begged to be excused from making a speech and again thanked them for the cordial greeting they had extended to him. He closed amid loud and long continued applause.

The third regular toast—"The State of New-York"—was eloquently responded to by Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD.

The fourth toast—"The City of New-York"—was answered by Mayor HOFFMAN, who alluded, in a half jocular, half serious way, to the remarks of the preceding speakers, particularly Mr. BEECHER, and the extravagant praise they had bestowed on New-England. He must confess he did not feel exactly at home there. When he went to a New-England church he heard preaching and politics, and when he came to a New-England dinner he found pastry and politics. [Laughter and applause.] The latter he could digest very well, but the former not so well. His friend, Mr. BEECHER, complained that the Yankees had a hard time in New-York. He did not see why this should be so. They were permitted to live here, and that ought to be some consolation. [Laughter and applause.] They were permitted to engage in trade of all kinds; they were permitted to eat pork and beans at a French restaurant, [great laughter and applause,] which was no more like the pork and beans of their ancestors than their luxurious style of living now-a-days was like the homely style of their forefathers. [Laughter.] His friend, Gen. SICKLES, had alluded to his (the speaker's) Irish constituents, and said he hoped that in settling the Alabama claims we would take Ireland in exchange, so as to furnish offices for the Irish of New-York. If this were done he must admit it would be a great relief to him. [Laughter.] But he did not think full justice had been done to our Irish fellow-citizens. They had been of great service to this nation; they had built our railroads and canals. Now, he never heard of but one canal built by a New-Englander, and that was at Dutch Gap, and didn't turn out a great success. [Laughter and applause.] He hoped when the New-Englanders went down South, and took their pianos which Mr. BEECHER spoke of, they wouldn't take any that they brought away from there. [Loud laughter and applause.] The Mayor closed by eulogizing New-York for her unwavering loyalty to the Government and the Union, and for the money and men she had furnished to quell the rebellion, and hoped the time would soon come when we would see a reunited country, with every State in its proper sphere. [Prolonged applause.]

The tenth regular toast, "Our Sister Societies," was responded to by JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President of St. Andrew's."

Judge BLATCHFORD responded to the "Bench and Bar," and responses were made to other toasts and sentiments by Hon. C. L. DEPEW, Prof. HITCHCOCK—who made an eloquent response to the toast to "National Unity"—R. F. ANDREWS and others.

Letters were read from Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, and Gov. FENTON, of New-York, briefly expressing regret at their inability to be present. The following from Senator SUMNER was warmly received:

SENATE CHAMBER, 19th December, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that it is not in my power to be present at your festival on the anniversary of the great beginning of our New-England history, but I am sure that voices better than mine will not be wanting on that interesting occasion.

Are we not told that a little leaven shall leaven the whole lump? Where in the world's annals has a little leaven done more than that of Plymouth Rock? But its work is not yet completed; it will yet leaven this whole continent.

It belongs to us now to see that the precious influence is not arrested. Here there is room for all.

Accept my thanks, and believe me

Very faithfully, yours,

(Signed.) CHARLES SUMNER.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq.

The festivities were prolonged until a late hour, and was one of the pleasantest of the notably delightful annual reunions of the New-England Society.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas Eve.

To-day is the busiest of all the busy days preceding Chistmas. The last evergreen must find its place ere midnight in church and dwelling, the last turkey, alive or dead, destined to roast this Christmas, must find its way to the savory land of cookdom. Yesterday was a busy day enough, and to the sufferers who had to carve their way through the huge snow pudding which lay over all the streets, it was a day of damp feet and of myriad petty irritations. The fancy good stores were so full of buyers that the attendants were confused by the demands upon their agility. The grocers groaned as their customers crowded in upon them, and asked for everything good to eat with voices so voracious as to suggest the idea that they did not mean to wait to cook things, but meant to consume them on the spot. The toymen were frantic, for everybody who came in to buy seemed to resolve himself at once into a Santa Claus, and insist on cramming all vacant places about him full of toys. Who could make out bills or be correct in their mental arithmetic among people so impulsive and with necessities so numerous? Cedars and hemlocks stalked along all the streets on human legs, and ran against you at corners, pricking you with their spurs and covering you all over with their pungent odor. Expressmen seemed to lose all regard for their own safety, that of the public or of the public property in parcels entrusted to them. It was put down one and carry one with them until midnight, and the manner in which they got through their arithmetic was wonderful. Still they did it, and there were no lives lost and but few parcels missing that we heard of. Broadway was a jam nearly all day long, and if it were only for the service it did yesterday, the much abused bridge deserves a complimentary notice. One-half the City must have been out of doors and in the shops alternately; sidewalks, like the leading streets, admitted only of the slowest locomotion, such was the crowding everywhere. No doubt this burst of feeling yesterday was due to the fact that so many put off until the last moment their holiday purchases owing to the storm. That it will be even worse to-day is to be expected. Those who leave off everything habitually to the latest minute, and there are many who have this weakness of character, will join the stream of those unable to get earlier into market, and there will be a perfect reign of terror, and of greenbacks, in all the shops.

Many of the churches will be thrown open to-day for visitors. Those of Episcopalian and Catholic congregations have received special decoration of evergreens. Trinity Church was almost completed in its adornments yesterday. St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Anns' and Christ Church, also the Church of the Holy Communion, are being beautifully decorated. St. Patrick's, Catholic Cathedral, will be brilliantly lighted to-morrow and its altar gorgeously decorated, and we learn that in the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers a band of music will accompany the service of High Mass. Midnight mass will be said or sung to-night in many of the Catholic churches in this City, in Brooklyn and in Jersey. Trinity will ring out to-day, commencing at 2:30 P. M., the following chimes and carols:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Carol, Carol, Christians."
3. Christmas Carol—"The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem."
4. "Lovely Land."
5. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
6. Christmas Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

The Holidays.

In our editions of Friday, Saturday and yesterday we gave comprehensive lists of the goods to be found at the various depots of trade advertised in our columns. In these notices the following were omitted:

THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE, No. 613 BROADWAY.—This well known sewing-machine is offered at temptingly low prices as a holiday gift. No gift can give more pleasure to the receiver than this industrious costless laborer. The Weed machine boasts to be possessed of all the good qualities known in all its rivals.

BANGS WILLIAMS NEWS COMPANY.—This firm secured a first-class medal at the late exposition of the American Institute for its manufacture of rich, fancy boxes for handkerchiefs, gloves, jewelry, confectionery, stationery, &c. They have proved themselves formidable rivals in this manufacture to the importers of like goods, and are rapidly securing the wide-spread popularity of which their goods are preëminently deserving.

ISAAC SMITH, SON & Co., No. 405 Broadway, announce that they will retail during the week for holiday presents an endless variety of umbrellas, embracing the modest gingham and the costly silk. This is a most useful gift at any time and may save your friend innumerable drenchings and the pangs of rheumatism. Buy one, you can give it away, if not you can find somebody to borrow it, if not you can keep it yourself—perhaps.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-street.—REDFIELD, who sells many curious things, tells us that he has just now ready a most amusing game, known as the "Game of Expression," or "Metamorphosis." The game is represented on four wooden blocks, cubes, covered with artistic designs of facial expression, human and animal. These are so arranged that the combinations are at once startling and amusing, often grotesque, sometimes horrible and always funny, strange as it may appear, and all for $1, which, as a special favor, will be taken in greenbacks.

W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square, calls for customers for holiday gifts in table and pocket cutlery, English and American skates, boys' sleds and tool chests, and in silver-plated ware.

FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street, sings in liquid notes of his wines of every vintage, champagnes of the finest brands, Association Vinicole, Jaunay, Napoleon's Cabinet, Cliquot, Mumm's and Roeder, ports, sherries, Irish, Scotch and Islay whisky, of his stock of all the native wines, and of his prize cigars.

BERNARD POLLAK, No. 27 John-street, Broadway and Wall-st. At POLLAK's are to be found the handsomest specimens of pipe-making imaginable, quaintly-carved heads, with graceful stems in ivory or amber. By all means visit POLLAK and treat yourself, or buy a meerschaum cup of comfort for your friend.

The Weather and the Streets.

The rain which commenced falling on Sunday morning had the effect of clearing away a large quantity of the snow which incumbered our streets, and having the railroad tracks sufficiently clean to allow the cars to run with single teams. The sidewalks and crossings, however, were by no means benefited by the change of weather, and pedestrians trugged through the mud and slush as best they might. Most of the streets running parallel to the North and East Rivers were in an almost impassable condition at the crossings, showing evidently that the street-cleaning contractor had by no means fulfilled his agreement of keeping the crosswalks free from snow and the culverts open. That much-abused structure, the Broadway Bridge, was used more yesterday than it has probably ever been before. A constant stream of people passed over it all day, glad enough to escape the throng of vehicles and the river of mud and melted snow below. A few of the railroad companies made an effort to cart off some of the still remaining piles of snow in Park-row and in some of the narrower streets, while the other companies were content to let things remain as they are, or to wait for the thaw to do its work.

The bright promise of the morning, yesterday, was not fulfilled. The sun, which shone so brightly in the early part of the day, was soon obscured and a snow-storm on a small scale followed. Then the sun shone out again more brilliantly than before, and then the snow got the upper hand again and fell for about ten minutes in blinding flakes. The sun, however, was not to be snuffed out so easily, and just as the last flakes of snow were descending he burst forth again, and for a few minutes the unusual sight was presented of snow falling under a brilliant sunshine. Toward noon the westerly wind asserted its power, cleared away the clouds which had been gathering in the sky, and dried up a little of the slush on the sidewalks. To the sages who forecast the weather, yesterday must have been a trying day. The westerly wind is usually supposed to drive storms away, but yesterday it seemed as if the snow that fell was borne to us from the west. Perhaps it was merely to show us that the laws which regulate the winds and storms yet require a few years more of study to enable meteorologists to make predictions in regard to them with any degree of certainty.

The Union Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, CHARLES S. SPENCER in the chair.

A report from the Executive Committee recommending that primary elections be held in the various districts on Friday evening, Dec. 27, for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year was adopted.

Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS on behalf of the Executive Committee stated that there had been some difficulty in the Eighth District with reference to the Republican organization there which had not been adjusted, and moved that the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged difficulties be continued, with power to act as an advisory body.

This motion called up a lively debate, participated in by Messrs. WHITE, OLIVER, SAGE, MCLEOD and others, during which the course of JOHN W. FARMER, President of the Eighth District organization, was severely criticised. A delegate read an affidavit to show that there was a great discrepancy existing in the making up of the registered list, and another delegate wanted to know what had become of the money appropriated by the General Committee to be used in the Eighth District. After two or three amendments had been offered and disposed of the original motion of Mr. HUTCHINS was adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS then stated that some difficulty also prevailed in the Second District organization, and moved that the Committee from that district be accorded a hearing.

This motion was strenuously opposed by Messrs. KINGSLEY and MCLEOD, on the ground that Mr. LESCK, who represented the district, was not a member of the General Committee, and that he had not been faithful to the party during the late canvass.

It was decided that Mr. LESCK should have a hearing, and he read a report in which it was alleged that by the course of the present organization the Republican Party in the district had decreased in votes from 950 to 250. He also said that he had always worked faithfully and zealously for the party, and asked that the General Committee would take some action with a view of producing harmony in the organization.

The whole subject was finally laid on the table.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the year were $21,591; expenses, $21,516 19; leaving a balance of $74 82. The amount of indebtedness approved by the Executive Committee was $1,351.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Committee was then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 108 Chambers-street. The second, fourth and fifth floors are occupied by LEVI & WECHSLERS, manufacturers of shirts and neckties, and their loss by fire and water is about $2,500. The third floor is occupied by J. HERMANN, dealer in cloaks and mantillas, whose loss by water is slight, owing to the fact that his stock was chiefly in the front part of the building. The first floor and basement are occupied by YOUNG BROTHERS, dealers in fur and wool hats, who are damaged by water about $800. LEVI & WECHSLERS are said to be fully insured, but as to the other parties nothing was ascertained. The building is injured to the extent of $2,000.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 24.—Yesterday academical exercises and the distribution of half-yearly certificates for good conduct and educational progress, took place at Grammar School No. 24. There were present School Commissioners BRENNAN, WARREN and DUPIGNAC, and School Trustees ROCHE, CAMPBELL and VOLEG, also a large number of relatives and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues and singing, and passed off in a highly creditable manner. Mr. WARREN, in addressing the pupils, complimented their proficiency, and spoke in terms of praise of the success of the principal, Mr. JAMES M. SWEENEY, and his male and female assistants. The school numbers 240 boys, 80 of whom were awarded certificates.

RECEPTION IN SCHOOL NO. 55.—This school for boys, situated in Twentieth-street, Sixteenth Ward, gave a Christmas reception to the parents of the pupils and the friends of popular education. The exercises were under the direction of Mr. H. L. WATERS, Principal, and of Mr. BAKER, his Vice-Principal. The platform was occupied by Messieurs VANCE, Commissioner, KELLEY, Inspector, and WANDELL, DE LAMATER and MEAD, Trustees of the Ward. Mr. WANDELL presided. The exercises consisted of music, declamation and addresses, and ended with the presentation of the semi-annual certificates. The boys made a creditable show, and seemed to be in high glee over their glorious anticipations of a merry Christmas.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—The Revenue Board was in session yesterday, and considered several matters affecting the interests of distillers, but the proceedings were not made public. The following seizures were reported: The distillery of HENRY STOCKLES, Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street; in the place were found forty barrels of whisky. The establishment of KEHOE & MCQUADE, in William-street, near Broad, by Inspector W. M. HARDING; thirty-five barrels of spirits found in the place are detained subject to the order of the Revenue Board.

RECEPTION AT THE COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1.—The Christmas reception at the Colored Grammar School No. 1, in Mulberry-street, occurred yesterday, and proved a very gratifying success. Besides the school officers of the district, a large number of the parents and friends of the children were present. The proficiency of the pupils as evidenced in the declamations and dialogues which formed a part of the exercise reflected great credit on the skill and management of the principals, Mr. JOHN PETERSON and ELIZABETH GWYNNE.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Commission appointed to select a plan for the new Post-office were to have held a meeting yesterday, but in consequence of the absence of four of the members on account of sickness and important business engagements, the meeting was postponed till Saturday. It is understood that a plan is agreed upon and will be made public Saturday, or the day following.

FIRES.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the drying-room of JONES & Co.'s brewery, Nos. 11 and 13 Pitt-street, resulting in a damage of $5,000; no insurance....An empty freight car of the N. H. & H. R. R. caught fire from the stove while standing in Franklin-street, near the depot. Damage slight.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of the premises No. 250 Greenwich-street, occupied by S. ELDRIDGE, plumber. It was extinguished with a loss of $100.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN POISONING CASES—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.—The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. FALL and daughter, poisoned at their residence, No. 307 Atlantic-street, was resumed last evening, at 7½ P. M., at the County Court-house. A few further witnesses were examined. THOS. DENNIGAN, the woodman, who first called at Mrs. FALL's room on the morning of her death, was examined. He deposed having found Mrs. FALL and daughter dead in bed, and was "a kind of stunned" on making the discovery. MARY KNIGHT Fifteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sworn: Mrs. FALL introduced her to Mr. PRICE; saw the same gentleman afterward at Mrs. FALL's residence. HANNAH TAYLOR deposed that on the Sunday previous to Mrs. FALL's death she saw that lady inquire at her residence in Fifteenth-street, for the last witness, Mrs. KNIGHT. Dr. SHEPPARD swore that Mrs. FALL died from strychnine and her daughter JENNY from some narcotic. The Coroner charged, after which the jury retired—12:30 A. M. They have not yet (1 A. M.) returned with the verdict.

A FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE BLOWN DOWN—A WORKMAN BURIED IN THE RUINS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a new frame dwelling, not quite finished, situated at the intersection of Graham-avenue and Frost-street, E. D., was blown down by the high winds, and HENRY DIETZ, a workman engaged on it, was buried in the ruins. After some difficulty he was rescued alive, but sustained serious injuries. The demolished building was valued at $4,500. The residence of EDWARD KILLIP, adjoining the above, was damaged to the extent of $500 by the falling brick and timber, and Mrs. KILLIP was severely injured in the head. A number of other persons narrowly escaped injuries.

THE FERRY COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.—The Union Ferry Company sent word to the Brooklyn papers yesterday that it was impossible for them to put gates in their ferry-houses, as the Common Council would not give them more space in the street, and there is not room in the houses as they are at present; also that the spaces between the parts of the braces on the bridges are left so that people who rush from the boats up the carriage-way can get out of the way of vehicles. They say also that the death of Mr. KEMPSTON was the first one at their ferries this year, and that 35,000,000 of people have been transported by their boats this year.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday evening at their rooms in the Post-office Building. Mr. SANDERSON, President, presided. Resolutions were passed commendatory of the President and the Executive Committee. The financial and general condition of the Committee was reported to be excellent. Nothing of importance was transacted.

FUNERAL OF MR. WEIR.—The funeral of Mr. J. T. WEIR, late editor of the Williamsburgh *Times*, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 98 Johnson-street. A few friends of the deceased were present, together with representatives of the Brooklyn and New-York Press. Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the *Christian Intelligencer*, conducted the services, at the conclusion of which the remains were taken to Greenwood and deposited in a vault. They are to be taken to Hudson, Mr. WEIR's native place.

THE MILITIA CODE CONSTITUTIONAL.—Justice GILBERT yesterday denied a motion for a *habeas corpus* of C. T. WEYBREW, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. G., committed to jail recently by Lieut. PARKER, President of a court-martial, in default of payment of fines and dues.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23—1:20 P. M.

At this hour the chief American Securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Centrals	89
Erie Railway Shares	49¼

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 23—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is dull, and prices have declined fully ⅛d. ₩ lb. on American descriptions. The sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7 3-16d.
Middling Orleans	7 7-16d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn has declined to 45s. 9d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar is dull and prices have declined 6d. since last report. No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25s. 6d. Cloverseed has advanced to 46s. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Linseed Cakes have declined to £10 10s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 23—1:20 P. M.

PETROLEUM is dull at 45 francs ₩ bbl. for Standard White.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 23.

The Bourse is firmer and the Rentes are higher.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛ for account and 92⅛ for money. American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅝@72¾.
Illinois Central Railway shares	88.
Erie Railway shares	49½.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed easy at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Upland, 7 3-16d. in port; 6⅝d. to arrive.
Middling Orleans, 7¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 45s. 9d.; Wheat—California White, 15s. 2d.; No. 2 Red Western, 13s. 7d.; Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured; Pork, 67s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 9d.; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The market has been dull throughout the day. Sugar, 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Resin, Common, 6s. 9d.; Medium, 11s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s.; Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 46s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 23—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The Petroleum market closed dull; Standard White, 44f. 75c.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 90 for No. 1, and $1 82½@$1 83 for No. 2. CORN dull; Old declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 82½c.@83c. for Old, and 81½c.@82c. for New. OATS dull at 54c. RYE declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 53@$1 55. BARLEY dull but steady at $1 70 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $20 50, cash, and $21 buyer's thirty days. LARD nominal at 11½c.@12c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS steady at 12c. BULK SHOULDERS, 7¼c.@7½c., loose and packed. SHORT RIB SIDES, 9½c., loose. GREEN HAMS, 10½c.@11c.; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c., from the block. DRESSED HOGS active at 7c., 8c.@12½c. LIVE HOGS steady and firm at $5 50@$6 65. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $3 35@$5 for common to good steers. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 23.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR firmer at $6 75@$7 25 for Superfine and $7 75@$8 75 for Double Extra; $11 75@$14 for Treble Extra and Fancy. WHEAT dull at $2 60@$2 85 for prime to choice Fall. CORN declining; sales at 85c.@95c. OATS 68c.@76c. BARLEY firm at $2 for Fall, and $1 70 for Spring. RYE declining; sales at $1 35@$1 88. PROVISIONS heavy; MESS PORK, $21. BACON SHOULDERS, 10½c. CLEAR SIDES, 13c. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS 8¾c. for round lots; CLEAR SIDES, 12c. packed. DRESSED HOGS buoyant at 6c.@6¾c. gros. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Hogs, 4,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23.

Trade is exceedingly dull. COTTON, 16c. for Middling Uplands; 17½c. for Middling Orleans. CLOVERSEED, $7 25@$8. FLAXSEED $2 40. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Western Extra Family Flour, $10@$11; State and Ohio do., $11@$12 25. WHEAT firmer; sales 3,000 bushels of Red at $2 5.@$2 55; White, $2 80; California, $3 20. RYE steady at $1 75@$1 78. CORN scarce; old Yellow at $1 41@$1 43; new Yellow $1 15@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 35@$1 35. OATS steady at 78c.@80c. GROCERIES inactive.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 23.

COTTON very dull and nominal at 15c.@15½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Howard-street Extra, $10 75@$11; City Mill Superfine, $9 5 @$9 75; the high grades of shipping Flour are dull and there is no demand. WHEAT is scarce; demand limited: Southern Red, $2 6 @$2 70 for prime to choice. CORN active and very firm; White and Yellow Mixed, $1 25@$1 28 for prime to choice. OATS dull at 75c.@78c. RYE scarce; sales of Pennsylvania at $1 67@$1 70. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 23.

COTTON declined ¼c.@½c.; Middlings, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales 5.0 0 bales; receipts, since Saturday, 7,059 bales. SUGAR firm; Common, 9½c.@10c.; Prime New-Orleans Choice, 13½c. MOLASSES active; Fair to Choice, 58c.@75c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 50; Treble Extra, $11 50; Choice, $12 50@$14 50. CORN quiet at $1 06@$1 15. OATS, 85c. PORK dull; quoted at $22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Keg quiet at 13½c.; no Tierce in the market. Sterling Exchange, 142@148, and nominal. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ per cent. discount. Gold, 132.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN is held at $1 27@$1 30 for No. 1. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and higher; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $39@$40; Middlings, $46 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS on Flour have advanced to $1 10 to Boston, $1 to New-York and 67c. to Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The Cattle market is very dull. Sales 2,100 head at 9½c.@10c., gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, and 7c.@8c. for fair to good do.; 4c.@6c. gross for common, as to quality. SHEEP dull and unchanged; sales 6,000 at 4c.@6c., gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 3,300 head at $9 50@$10 25 ₩ 100 lbs., net.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 23.

The markets are generally inactive, and small sales only made at the following rates: FLOUR $10 25@$11 for Spring. WHEAT—Car lots at $2 10 for No. 1 Spring. CORN $1 15 for new Western. BARLEY $1 54 for State. MESS PORK, LARD, DRESSED HOGS and HIGHWINES are all entirely nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at $1 45½. RESIN active and buoyant at $2 10 for No. 2 and $2 50 for No. 1. COTTON declined; Middlings 13c.

[Advertisement.]

A MERRY CHRISTMAS—VALUABLE INFORMATION.—One of the best places in the country for procuring Irish and Scotch whisky or wines from London Docks is at JOHN MCAULEFFE'S, No. 43 Nassau-st., No. 13 Fulton-st., and their well-known branches in the City.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR with old dyes or sulphur colorings; injurious and great time and trouble. Try BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC. One application. No preparation used. Five minutes. Colors natural brown or black. Ask for it. Try it. You will use it. Depot No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Congress has met, and KNOX's Winter style of hats is out. The two events of the week that are exciting comment. The first is open to discussion, but the second wins universal approval as the handsomest fabric of its kind ever offered to a discerning public. Gentlemen wanting a stylish hat should visit either of KNOX's establishments, located at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Brazil, New-Mexico, the Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *North America*, close at the General Post-office, Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 1:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—John M. Perry, George F. Brown and lady, Wm. T. Savage, Señor Gonzales de Magalhaens and family, (Brazilian Minister to the United States,) S. M. Ackley, U. S. N.; D. de Goicouria, J. T. Adams, Miguel Collogoras and mother, T. J. de Zampert, C. A. Poillnitz, E. C. Dunklin, D. Rast. From Bahia—Daniel Barcellos. From Para—Eben P. Bailey, R. J. Love, A. S. Oliver. From St. Thomas—S. D. Graydon, E. H. Gilston, N. S. Higgins, A. Baiz, Wm. Crichton, Thomas Calhoun, Richard Probst, C. D. Harding, E. T. Price, J. B. David, James Hoy, Jr., James H. Perry, Alex. Trentwosky, Capt. S. Samuels, Chas. O'Connor, R. Van Valkenburg, Jas. A. Hazzell, wife, four children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon rises... 5 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 41 | Gov. Island. 7 30 | Hell Gate... 8 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary, Crocker, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Ships Uncle Toby, Leavitt, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Ida Gilly, Patterson, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Northwood, (Br.,) Bunker, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexander & Son; Tusko, (Brem.,) Gerlach, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Nichols, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, McCarty, Demerara, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Queen of Beauty, (Br.,) Park, Liverpool via Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Doe, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Schooners Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Remedios, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Helen A. Hoyt, John, Caibarien, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Bonnell, Georgetown, D. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; C. M. Newins, Ruland, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship North America, Zimmerman, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Dec. 19, Charles Kennedy, second assistant engineer, died of apoplexy, and was buried. 22d, Jas. Burretts, passenger, from St. Thomas, died, and was buried. 23d, Herman Bahensen, died, and was buried. Dec. 9, 1 o'clock A. M., passed steamship South America, bound to Para.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 14, via S. W. Pass 15th, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Mail Steamship Co. Had strong N. E. gales up to Hatteras, with moderate winds since. Dec. 17, Michael Murphy, fireman, died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Euterpe, Sawyer, Galveston 13 ds., via Key West 18th, with cotton and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Pendleton, New-Orleans Dec. 9, and the Bar 12th, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. & G. Griswold. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Sir Harry Parkes, Chapman, Manila Aug. 21, with mdse. to Weston & Gray. The S. H. P. is anchored off the Hook.

Ship Quebec, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Dec. 12, lat. 43, lon. 61, had a hurricane from S. W.; blew the maintopsail from the gaskets, sprung maintop-yard, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks and broke a seaman's leg. Dec. 19, lat. 43, lon. 61, passed a French steamship, bound E.

Bark Western Sea, (of Boston,) Harding, Smyrna 75 ds., with mdse. to E. P. Braggiotti. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 30; has had northerly gales on the coast the last 20 ds.; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Andes, (Br.,) Davison, Iquique, Peru, Aug. 29, passed Cape Horn Sept. 18, with nitrate of soda to Alsop & Co. Sept. 20, off Cape Horn, spoke Br. ship Dauntless, from Callao for Queenstown for orders.

Brig Catawba, Gilchrist, Exuma, Bahamas, 15 ds., with salt, &c., to James W. Elwell & Co. Dec. 15, Leonard Seward, seaman, died on board, and was buried. Left no vessels.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Galvin, Miragoane 30 ds., with logwood and coffee to Robert Murray, Jr. Dec. 13, lat. 37, lon. 74, took a gale from N. W., and was driven across the Gulf Stream; lay to 6 ds.; had to throw overboard part of cargo to save the vessel.

Brig Grace Worthington, ——, of and from Belize, Hond., Nov. 19, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 20, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son. Was off Barnegat on the 13th inst., in the late N. E. gale, and was driven across the Gulf Stream; lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible], St. Martin's, with salt to E. H. Trumbull & Co. Has had northerly gales the last 12 ds.; split sails and stove small boat.

Brig Adeone, (Oldg.,) Wurthmann, Santos 55 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been off the coast the last 20 ds.; split sails, &c.

Brig Espiegle, (Fr.,) Vincent, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Blanche, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dean, Kingston, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Nickerson, Demerara 28 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c. 22d inst., lat. 38, lon. 73 30, passed a quantity of lumber adrift.

Brig John L. Pye, Pye, St. John, N. B., with stone; ashore on Nigger Point, Hell Gate; will come off next high water.

Schr. Gen. Cazneau, Conley, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to Jas. Bishop & Co. The last 10 ds. has been a continual gale; carried away maintopmast and jib-boom; lost and split sails. 22d inst., a seaman, name unknown, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Arlington, Sutton, Apalachicola 31 ds., with cotton to master. Has been 19 ds. north of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Duncan, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Low, Havana Dec. 3, via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with fruit to Jacob Lorillard, Jr. Was off Absecom Dec. 13; took a gale from N. E., in which carried away steering apparatus, rudder-head, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. John S. Watson, Hubbell, Elizabethport, for Stamford. The J. S. W., about 8 P. M., run on to the "Man-of-War's Reef," in the middle of the East River, opposite 41st-st.; the Harbor Police boat Metropolitan, Capt. Hall, towed her off the reef over to a place of safety on the weather shore.

Schr. Nellie, (of Calais,) Anderson, Grand Turk 18 ds., with salt to Morrison & Phillips. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Chieftain, for Halifax. Left in port a brig, of and for Portland in 2 ds.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Chase, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner & Potter. Had heavy weather during the entire passage.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. W. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Crowley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen, McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., 22 ds., with laths.

Schr. Jessie, Ficket, Milbridge 18 ds., with laths.

Schr. Chase, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Lucy B. Davis, Peterson, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, for Cold Spring.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Sedabedec, Allen, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hattie Cooms, Ellis, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Elisha Smith, Harvey, Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

Below.

Ship West, from Calcutta Aug. 31.

Bark Anglo-Saxon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 23—Arr. steamers Virgo, from New-York; Glaucus, New-York; Tahoma, do; ship Sunbeam, Valparaiso; brig A. W. Godderd, Havana.

Below—Steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; steamer Virgo, from New-York, arrived off Highland Light at 11 A. M., but a sudden N. W. gale coming on, she was compelled at 4 P. M. to turn back, being unable to make headway against the gale. She is probably anchored under the Cape.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23—Arr. bark Alex. McNeill, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Daniel McNutt, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 20—Arr. schrs. Silver Bell, Bailey, Portland, for Philadelphia; E. N. Perry, Hamilton, Philadelphia, for Salem; Maria Roxana, Philadelphia, for Dorchester; Vernal Berry, Portland, for Galveston; Alice Parker, Walker, Belfast, for Norfolk; steamer Mahoney, Thomaston.

Wind S. E., with snow.

Vessels remain before reported; schrs. Olive Haywood, Julia & Martha, Richard Bullwinkle, Mary H. Wescott, Joseph Currie, Ida J. Jacob, C. Thompson, F. B. Colton, Eva May, Trojan, Chas. Comery, Christopher Loesee, T. R. Jones, Rocket, Louis A. Sweet, Clara; brigs Proteus, E. L. Bannan, and bark Emma F. Merriman.

21st, A. M.—Arr. brig Eurus, which sailed from this port on the 11th, Yates, master, reports having experienced very bad weather in the gale on the 13th inst., in South Channel; had galley swept overboard, with a man in it, who was lost; split sails and stove boat; is short of provisions and men.

Sld. most all the fleet. Wind W.

23d—Arr. brig Valencia, from Long Cay for Boston. Spoken Oct. 27, off Staten Land, ship W. H. Prescott, from Rio Janeiro for San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamship E. B. Souder has just made the voyage from Charleston, S. C., in 49 hours, from bar to bar, thus accomplishing a remarkably quick passage.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The bark R. B. Walker, at this port, reports Dec. 14, fell in with the wreck of the schr. Panama, from New-York, with a cargo of corn, of and for Rockland, Me., in a sinking condition, with pump chocked, having sprung a leak. Took off all hands and brought them to this port.

The steamer Franconia, from New-York for Portland, passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 11:45 A. M. to-day.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Nov. 28, schr. Julia, for New-York in 3 days.

At Barbados, Dec. 7, bark Reindeer, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Harry & Aubrey, for do. in 7 ds.

At Para, Nov. 27, brig Salinas, Hout, from New-York, arr. 26th.

At Demerara, Nov. 30, bark Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The brig C. W. Ring, Capt. Ayres, which sailed from New-York Nov. 22 for Antwerp, has put into Falmouth, where she is discharging her cargo.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
(LATE A. RANKIN & CO.)
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
AND UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 93 BOWERY,
No. 165 FIFTH-AV., and
No. 939 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

OVERCOATS, $8—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—MELTON, FRIEZE, TWEEDS, PETERSHAM and WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, at from $8 to $15. Also, a large stock of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of every description at equally low prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $12—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—PILOT, CASTOR, Whitney and Burlington BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $12 to $25 the Coat; heavy double-breast Beaver Walking Jackets, a most desirable garment for Winter weather, at the lowest prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $20—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—FINE ESQUIMAUX, CHINCHILLA, FUR, VELVET and EDDERDON BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $20 to $35 the garment. Business and Dress Suits, in great variety of style and texture, at a large percentage below former prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $25—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, and SUITS FINELY EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED. Also, Plain Home and School Suits in great variety, of the newest styles and patterns, gotten up in the best manner, at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $30—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—Large Stock of FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PIECE GOODS of all kinds will be found in our Custom Department, with the best facilities for getting up garments to order. Every garment warranted as represented. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $35—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—A Fine Stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, comprising everything to be found in a first-class stock, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Cardigan Jackets, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Socks, &c., &c., all at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

WINTER CLOTHING.
The largest assortment and the PRICES REDUCED LOWER than any other establishment in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.

MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WINES.
PURE, GENUINE AND RELIABLE,
AT
NO. 243 BROADWAY.

"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man."
P. J. PORT. P. J. SHERRY.
P. J. BRANDY.

P. J. PORT is fermented with the grape skins which gives it the dark color, rich flavor and heavy body so excellent for consumptives and the weak.

P. J. SHERRY.—The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine has gained for it the preëminence among the wines of California, and it is fast taking the place of the imported article. It is the wine most sought after for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, DINNERS, CALLS, RECEPTIONS and other like occasions.

P. J. BRANDY is pure as distilled from the grapes, and is the brand so highly esteemed by the medical profession.

Get the P. J. WINES and BRANDY from the vineyards formerly owned by the old Spanish monk DON PEDRO J**** at Los Angeles, Cal., and be sure of a GENUINE GRAPE JUICE.

LADIES will find the P. J. Wines admirably adapted for the RECEPTION OF THEIR FRIENDS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Assorted cases for the HOLIDAYS sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn free of charge.

The P. J. Wines and Brandy for sale by the case, gallon and bottle by A. SPEER & CO., NO. 243 BROADWAY, (Opposite City Hall Park.)

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

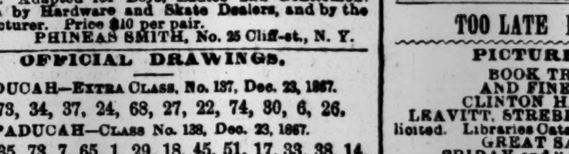
C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
We are now prepared for the coming season with a choice selection of
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
PEARLS, BRONZES,
RICH JEWELRY, PORCELAIN WARE,
PARIAN MARBLE, And other FANCY GOODS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY THE
J. L. HARLEM M'F'G CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 74 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEAR WILLIAM-ST.
Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.
N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

SMITH'S NEW-YORK CLUB.



BRADY'S PATENT CLAMP FASTENING.
The most popular skate in the country, made of the best cast steel, and handsomely crocus polished. Used without straps. Can be put on and taken off in 15 seconds. Adapted for Boys, Ladies and Gentlemen. For sale by Hardware and Skate Dealers, and by the manufacturer. Price $10 per pair.
PHINEAS SMITH, No. 25 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 137, Dec. 23, 1867.
65, 73, 34, 37, 24, 68, 27, 22, 74, 30, 6, 26.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 138, Dec. 23, 1867.
36, 43, 35, 73, 7, 65, 1, 29, 18, 45, 51, 17, 33, 38, 14.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 37, Dec. 23, 1867.
73, 54, 36, 52, 72, 77, 66, 25, 19, 58, 14, 22, 9, 21.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 38, Dec. 23, 1867.
37, 4, 52, 42, 31, 15, 66, 41, 25, 8, 69, 58.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE MOST
POPULAR
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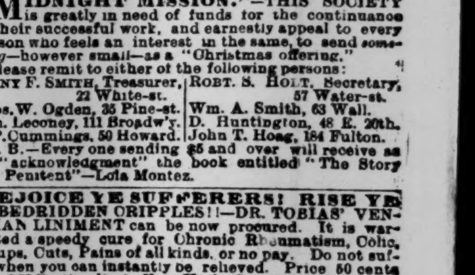

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